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Heaviest RAF Attack Crushes Berlin; Italian Fight Seesaws on Two Fronts; Role for Congress Urged in Oil Policy

Small-Bond Sales Climb; A. F. of L. Hit in Britain; Synthetic Fuel Bill Voted

The World's Day—February 16, 1944

Boston: E-F-G Bond Sales Up to $131,200,000

Sales to individuals in the Fourth War Loan moved up a notch when the Massachusetts War Finance Committee today reported a total of $131,200,000, or 50.9 per cent of this quota collected.

Reappointment of Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, was confirmed today by the Executive Council on a 5-to-2 vote, despite complaints filed against him by department employees. [Page 2.]

Agreement of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, and 10 other prominent Democrats to run as unpledged delegates-as-large to the Democratic National Convention in the April 25 Presidential primaries was announced today. 5-to-2 vote, despite complaints filed against him. [Page 2.]

The New England War Labor Board during the last year settled a total of 226 labor disputes involving approximately 190,000 New England workers, and issued rulings on 14,331 applications for approval of adjustments in wages or working conditions, WLB Chairman Saul Wallen announced today. [Page 2.]

Air service combined with trains and busses can offer more efficient transportation at lower cost, Howard S. Palmer, President of the New Haven Railroad, today told the Advertising Club of New York. [Page 2.]

Warning against a return to a before-the-war economy of scarcity, Richard P. Doherty, State Emergency Conservator, speaking at the Rotary Club of Boston today, expressed his opinion that civilian shortages would continue for some time. [Page 4.]

In Europe: British Labor Criticizes A. F. of L.

Criticizing the American Federation of Labor for refusing to send delegates to the forthcoming world Trade Union Conference because Russian unions will be represented, Britain's trade union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, declares the A. F. of L. stand "makes no allowance for the different place the trade unions must occupy in a capitalist society compared with their position in a capitalist state."

Secret organizations in Germany "show increased activity," according to a British radiocast picked up by CBS. These organizations operate under unified leadership and have distributed antiwar leaflets among the soldiers in Berlin, said the BBC quoting from the Swedish newspaper, Afton Tidningen.

The Bulgarian Partisan movement, in opposition to the Nazis and the present Bulgarian regime, is still active despite the efforts of the new Bulgarian gendarmerie to wipe it out, the British Radio reports.

Washington: House Votes Synthetic Fuel Bill

The House passed by a standing vote of 140 to 13 legislation designed to furnish the United States with synthetic oil and gasoline made from coal, shale and other resources which experts have said are good for a 3,000-year fuel supply.

Harry Slattery, Rural Electrification Administrator, told a Senate Agriculture subcommittee that he had been stripped of virtually all authority by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard. Mr. Slattery said his resignation was asked twice, Mr. Wickard telling him on one occasion that the Department's appropriation bill was in danger and that his resignation might help things.

A bill providing an elective governor for Puerto Rico and making possible other changes in the island's government leading toward greater self-government was passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

Another Assistant Secretary of the Interior, at $9,000 a year, was authorized by a vote of 186 to 159 in the House.

National: Hershey Backs Service for Men 18-45

Participation in military service is the "basic obligation of every man 18 through 45 years of age," declared Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, in a talk before the Glen Ridge, N. J., Battalion Forum.

Demanding wage increases of "at least $15 a month more," between 1,500 and 2,500 employees of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power were out on strike, with skeleton crews operating the network of nearly 60 power plants and stations.

Representative Will Rogers, Jr. (D) of California, who left an Army lieutenancy to serve in this Congress, told his constituents that he will not seek re-election, it was announced in Culver City.

Orient: Japanese Delay Parcels for Americans

First shipment of parcels to American prisoners of war has reached Japan via Vladivostok, says DNB, German News Agency, but their distribution will be delayed because of "bad treatment of Japanese in American camps."

Americas: Decree Dissolves Paraguay Unions

President Morinigo of Paraguay signed a decree dissolving the construction workers, printers, and streetcar employees unions and confiscating their funds for social welfare purposes, it was announced in Asuncion. The decree imposed an open shop.

Nationalist Coup in Argentina Brings Crisis in Ramirez Rule

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 16 (AP)—A coup by Argentine Nationalists who opposed that country's recent break with the Axis forced the Argentine Foreign Minister and two other state officials to resign yesterday and confronted the Ramirez Government today with a grave crisis threatening to have far-reaching effects on its policies.

President Gen. Pedro Ramirez himself apparently was left in a precarious situation by the coup, engineered by a group of reactionary army officers who seized control of the Foreign Ministry while unknowing Argentine citizens fanned themselves in the sultry weather.

The sudden turn of events caused Gustavo Martines Zuviria, who had resigned earlier as Minister of Justice and Education because of his opposition to the break with the Axis, to withdraw his resignation, advices from Buenos Aires said. Gen. Luis Perlinger, Former Minister of the Interior, also was reported to have taken similar action.

Alberto Gilbert, Foreign Minister, found the army officers installed in the Ministry when he arrived there yesterday. His resignation, along with those of Col. Enrique Gonzalez, Presidential Secretary, who controlled the press and radio, and of Oscar Ibarri Garcia, Foreign Undersecretary, were announced by the President's Office last night.

Germany's curt protest against detention of the German Military Attaché, Gen. Friedrich Wolff, brought Argentina close to war with the Reich last week, a diplo-

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Fair and Cold

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Waste Paper Collections

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British Ship Wrecked Off Maine Coast

Twenty-four of crew of 44 lost when the craft hit Boon Island ledge during Friday blizzard.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 16 (AP)—Twenty-four members of the crew of 44 on a 7,244-ton British freighter were lost when the ship piled on to Boon Island Ledge, about 12 miles off York, Maine, in a driving blizzard Friday and split in two, the First Naval District public relations office disclosed today, with approval of the British Admiralty.

The motor vessel crashed onto the rock at 2:23 p. m., and, pounded all night by terrific seas, broke up Saturday morning with the forward half remaining fast on the ledge and the aft half floating crazily away to sink later, Chief Engineer Svend Haagensen related in an interview.

Rescue ships stood by but could not get close enough to take off the men. The rescue craft, including Coast Guard and U. S. naval vessels, rendered daring service, however, in picking up survivors from the tempest-ridden seas. Thirteen bodies were recovered later.

Taken to Portland

Thirteen of the survivors were taken to Portland, Maine, and seven more were brought into Portsmouth. Virtually all received hospital treatment.

Most of the ship's lifesaving equipment either was washed into the sea or smashed when the vessel split, and some rafts capsized after they hit the water.

Engineer Haagensen related that he was one of 19 men in the forward section who plunged into the boisterous ocean as the ship split. Fifty-foot swells, he said, were running during the night.

"We jumped," he related, "just as the ship broke in two, between the saloon and the third hatch. I was in the water about 20 minutes before a liferaft floated by with the second mate on it. I climbed on and later three others joined us. Two, Svend Hansen and Eigil Sjotlow, clung to a large plank."

Couldn't Swim

Second Mate Johannes F. Olsen hesitated to jump until the last raft left the vessel, for he couldn't swim.

After the raft hit the water, Mate Olsen said, "I got four other men onto it. Two others clung to a plank until they were picked up. I'd been aboard the boat for about a year. We were carrying a general cargo."

Chief Wireless Operator Stanley J. Wood, who was credited by survivors with saving at least seven lives, said he was snug in his bunk when the ship went on the rock.

The survivors, describing Mr.

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Truman Committee says Federal participation in petroleum industry merits full study.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Citing Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes' estimate that United States oil will run out in 14 years, the Senate's Truman Committee today demanded that Congress take a hand in determining a new national petroleum policy, including development of overseas resources.

Government policy, the Committee insisted, should include recompense by the British for the disproportionate share of oil the United States has contributed to the war.

Based on reports of the five Senators who toured combat areas last summer, the Truman Committee's report gave a clearer picture of the diplomacy involved in present Government negotiations with the British for development of rich oil resources than has yet been released by either the State Department or the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, headed by Mr. Ickes.

The Committee did not comment directly on the PRC's new Midwest pipe-line project in which it will enter into a limited partnership with American oil firms already operating in the area, but it discussed four possible degrees of Government-industry co-operation and immediately rejected both outright private enterprise and government ownership.

Vital to National Security

"Obtaining proper oil resources is so vital to the national security and the economic complications of attempting to regulate oil production both at home and in far distant fields may present such difficulties that in the final analysis Government participation in ownership may need to be given serious consideration," the Committee observed.

The Committee went on to point out that although private American enterprise was responsible for discovering rich resources in Saudi Arabia, the companies involved are competing with the British Government. "The success of the British interests in dominating this area to date is strong evidence of the inferior bargaining and negotiating positions of the relatively unprotected American interests," it declared.

Publication of the Truman re-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Associated Press

Schools Reopen in Naples

Naples school children file past a bombed building as they return to school after the Allies recaptured the Italian city which had been under German control.

Wide Recruiting of Students For War Work to Be Checked

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans to halt wholesale recruiting of high school students for war work without careful consideration of their qualifications or the need of individual pupils to continue their studies were laid before local school authorities in Massachusetts today by the State Department of Education.

The program encourages part-time work in war plants, but arranges for advice and supervision for the pupil, steers him into the job for which he is best suited, and watches his progress carefully.

Mailed today to all superintendents of schools and the principal of every high school in the Commonwealth, the program is called "Guidance and Placement in the Administration and Operation of a Part-Time High School Work Program." It was devised by the Massachusetts Board for the Promotion of Opportunities for Young People, and has already met successful tests in several communities.

No high school is compelled to adopt it. It goes out merely as a recommendation from Warren E. Benson, Supervisor of Guidance and Placement in the Department of Education. At present, high school pupils need only apply for a work-permit from the proper authority in their local school system, and this procedure will go on unchecked unless the schools themselves elect to install the new program.

The plan includes a thorough personal inventory of each pupil; the collection of full information about what jobs are to be had

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Green Denies Drafting Labor Would Mean End of Strikes

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Opening labor's attack on the National Service Act, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, denied that the Austin-Wadsworth bill would stop strikes, that the armed forces want the home front placed under strict government control, or that American production is lagging.

Instead of facing a production shortage, Mr. Green asserted the United States is so far ahead of schedule that it is now producing more war material in many categories than the armed forces of all the United Nations can use.

"That is why we hear about cutbacks being ordered in the production of aluminum and steel and tanks and ammunition," he said. "That is why shipyards have been ordered to abandon Sunday work."

The argument that Government, if it can conscript young men for military service, should be able to conscript civilians for war work, is "empty, false, and irrelevant," Mr. Green declared.

No True Comparison

"There can be no true comparison between drafting citizens to serve in the armed forces for the defense of their country and drafting other citizens to work by compulsion in industries operating for private profit. Neither can there be any nation-wide draft of labor

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It's 93,005,000 Miles to 'Old Sol' Now; But What's 5,000 Miles Among Friends?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—It is 93,005,000 miles of skyway with stars for traffic lights, and if you travel it, you'll reach the sun.

At least, that is the word of Britain's Astronomer Royal, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, F. R. S., at the Royal Institution—and the last word by the way, on this particular piece of mileage.

The Trans-Atlantic Edition of the London Daily Mail quotes Sir Harold as stating that the goal for which astronomers have been striving for centuries—the accurate measurement of the sun's distance from the earth—has been reached.

The figure of 93,005,000 is accurate, he says—within 9,000 miles.

Many methods of computing this distance are available, according to the Daily Mail story. They may be divided into three distinct groups: direct measurement, gravitational methods, and the velocity of light.

Sir Harold is pleased with the work of British astronomers along these lines. He said: "The final word has been said on this historic problem for many years to come, and the fundamental distance in astronomy has been measured with all requisite accuracy.

The Strategy of Europe's Fronts

Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor Survey Russian and Italian Fighting

Russia

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16—Are the Germans on the Russian front being hurled back against their will or are they conducting masterly retreat "according to plan"?

That is a question I have heard heatedly argued. I believe neither generalization accurately applies to the whole front; but that the Germans have been trying to operate one technique north of the Pripet Marshes and another south of them.

The extent of a military victory on land can generally be fairly accurately gauged by casualties and in particular by the number of prisoners taken. In this matter the operations north and south of the Pripet Marshes show a startling contrast.

In the south, Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein has had his front so stretched between the Lower Dnieper and Poland that he has been unable to hold his line in strength everywhere.

Situation on Dnieper

As a result he has one large force of at least seven divisions on the Lower Dnieper with their rail communications cut behind them; and on the Middle Dnieper he sees 10 of his divisions completely surrounded and being slowly but surely annihilated.

His efforts to relieve them have used up more of his reserves: and it is very doubtful if he will now be able to withstand Gen. Nikolai

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Estonia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia, via Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 16—As the Russians advance in Estonia thousands of Estonians are taking flight to Finland.

This exodus, which had been going on for a year on a small scale, has assumed considerable proportions in recent weeks. About 300 persons daily are leaving Tallinn, Baltischport, Loksa, and other Estonian cities.

All Germans who can be spared from Army work are also getting out of Estonia's border city of Narva and Tallinn, the Capital. German women and children were evacuated as early as October.

The exodus to Finland seems fairly well organized by enterprising businessmen. The trip costs 2,500 to 3,000 reichsmarks for a person as compared to the normal boat fare of 14 marks. The Germans rarely interfere with the transport either because they are sharing in the profits or are too indifferent.

Refugees are taken by auto to a ship and are allowed two handbags. Some take their families with them. Finnish passports are all ready for them. From Finland they send greetings to the folks back home.

In Finland they are mostly put

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Italy

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

AN ALLIED AIRFIELD IN ITALY, Feb. 16—Bombing of the ancient Monastery on Monte Cassino, parent house of the Benedictine Order of Monks, defines the clear-cut Allied policy toward buildings of historic and religious significance if the Germans use them for military purposes.

This policy is to subject them to as much air bombardment an artillery fire as necessary to ensure the departure of the enemy. The decision was made reluctantly in the test case on the rugged Abbey hill—tactical feature of the dominating Cassino terrain—where so many Americans were killed during the delay largely due to German use of the Monastery first as an artillery observation post, afterward as a machine-gun and mortar position commanding the lower ground.

Troops who have been suffering on this account were bitter because the building had so long been spared at the reported request of the Vatican. And they are relieved now to feel that the Nazis have been shown that they can no longer hope for shelter behind Allied scruples in this way. Yes-

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Nazi Shells Failed to Quell Leningrad's Determined Valor

What happens when a great metropolitan city becomes the front line? Edmund Stevens gives the answer in another graphic word picture of the heroic people of Leningrad under two years of German siege. The following is the third of a series of articles on Leningrad by The Christian Science Monitor's Moscow correspondent.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Feb. 16—The lesson that bombs and shells will destroy buildings but are ineffective against the spirit of a people fighting for their freedom has been demonstrated to the Nazis more than once since the failure of the London blitz.

Yet Hitler again tried it on Leningrad hoping thereby to break the morale of the civilian population and again it had exactly the opposite effect of strengthening their determination to resist to the utmost.

Under the daily rain of shells people went about their work undismayed and achieved a unity of purpose and efficiency of organization and teamwork scarcely equalled anywhere.

When the German severance of railway lines cut off the city from all overland connection with the remainder of the Soviet Union in November, 1943, tens of thousands of City dwellers braved the German bombers which then ruled the skies and built docks and railway sidings at Osinovets, northeast of Leningrad on the shore of Lake Ladoga, which became the terminus of the Leningrad supply line that ran across the southern end of Lake Adkabon on the east shore.

Thereafter they helped keep moving the food and ammunition that enabled the City to continue its successful resistance under conditions that at the time seemed hopeless to many observers.

Today Leningrad's population in general looks healthy and cheerful and wherever our outlandish

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

False Ration Cards Like Bombs to Reich

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Feb. 16—The Germans are complaining that British Mosquitoes dropped counterfeit ration cards during nuisance raids over the Reich, CBS correspondent Richard C. Hottelet reported in a radiocast from London. "It seems that the population makes good use of them, because warnings against the cards and penalties for using them have appeared in the German press," Mr. Hottelet said.

"The failure of the potato crop has made the German food situation pretty tight and counterfeit ration cards can have as profound an economic effect as bombs."

Allies take Green Isles to clinch control of Solomons and cut off 22,000 Japanese.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the Cassino and beachhead fronts in Italy swayed back and forth in a grim struggle which held up the Allied advance, the British RAF last night ranged out to Berlin and hurled upon it the greatest load of bombs ever concentrated on a single target. In a 20-minute attack 800 to 900 heavy bombers released 2,800 tons on the Capital, against 2,578 tons dropped Jan. 20.

Meanwhile, the rapid island-hopping campaign in the Pacific reached a new turning point, when Admiral William F. Halsey's New Zealanders swept onto the Green Islands at the northern end of the Solomons and so bottled up 22,000 Japanese scattered around the islands to the south. Green Islands had served as a useful half-way daytime hide-out for Japanese barges running the two-night trip from the base at Rabaul to forces in the Solomons. This supply service being practically stopped, it is expected the 22,000 ultimately will be starved into surrender.

Most of the remaining Japanese are on Choiseul and Bougainville Island, where fighting continues. The capture of the sixteen-by-fourteen-mile atoll of Nissan in the Green Islands, will enable the construction of a new Allied air base 125 miles nearer to the Japanese New Britain base of Rabaul than that at Bougainville. Nissan is only 135 miles from Rabaul. From the atoll, and from Rooke Island, taken two days before, the Allies can keep close watch on all shipping that passes the Vitiaz Strait and other westward-looking channels the Japanese might use.

Although the forces engaged in Italy are relatively small, the extreme difficulty of dislodging the Germans from points they are determined to hold illustrates some of the problems facing those who are drafting plans for the great invasion. Nothing less than the methodical leveling of Cassino house by house can enable General Clark's men to breach the German Gustav defense line.

At the Anzio beachhead, Carroceto, or Aprilia, 10 miles north of the harbor, having changed hands several times, appears to have fallen once more to the Germans. However General Alexander has issued a highly optimistic statement that "we are winning the second round of the battle of the beachhead."

A hopeful element in the situation is the improving weather which has opened the skies once more to Allied bombers, and RAF Wellingtons have been dropping block-busters on German lines. Meanwhile American Fortresses have completed their destruction work on the Benedictine Monastery on Monte Cassino, leaving only the west wall standing.

The situation in Russia showed General Govorov's northern forces pressing toward the central stronghold of Pskov, with the prospect of being held up by a fringe of forests before that city near the Estonian border is reached. Other forces, 600 miles to the south, continued their liquidation of the 100,000 or so Germans surrounded near Cherkasy.

Berlin Bombed:

RAF Drops Record Load on Capital

The RAF attacked Berlin during the night of Feb. 15 with the greatest load of bombs ever dropped on a single target—well over 2,800 tons which crashed

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No Big Inflation Foreseen By U. S. Living-Cost Expert

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Inflation scares were deflated here today by Dr. A. F. Hinrichs, top expert of the Federal Government on prices and the cost of living.

"I don't think there is any reason to run into a wild inflation," Dr. Hinrichs, who is Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, told a press conference. "I see no need or any probability of inflation.

"If we have inflation it will be because we have changed our basic policies. Wage stabilization is one. The second is the program of price regulation and control of food prices."

Dr. Hinrichs added that it was his understanding that food prices had been stabilized through subsidies, and noted the question of whether they could be stabilized through other means.

No "Panic Buying"

Granting that the huge national debt is a possible basis of inflation, the statistical chief commented that it is a very interesting thing that people are not rushing out to spend their money. "There is very little indication of panic buying," he observed. "Everyone thought there would be more pressure on the market than has actually occurred."

Dr. Hinrichs came to Boston to open the new regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Previously, the Bureau had two offices here, one dealing with wages, the other with prices. They have now been consolidated so that people can deal with the bureau more easily.

Reporting that there had been very little change in the cost of living since June of 1943, the Government's statistical leader pointed to the employment situation as of more immediate importance. Here are some of its developing aspects he brought out:

"The quit rate [workers leaving their jobs] in industry has gone down very sharply in the last three months. It was running nearly 6 per cent — actually 5½ in the manufacturing industries. In December, it was down to about 4½ per cent. What you are seeing there is a reaction of the man on the job to the fact that the expansion of employment has just about been accomplished, and that in a good many cases a man will be fortunate to hold his job.

Status of Employment

"We don't see anything in the way of a letup in the aggregate size of the munitions job. Employment will decline in some lines, and expansion will come in others. As far as we can see from going over the War Production Board program, the munitions load will continue plus or minus until the end. We need more shipyard and aircraft production. Only in ordnance are the cut-backs important.

"The January figures really began to show the influence of the cut-back program. Employment in manufacturing industry in January declined by 280,000. About one-third of this was connected with the cut-backs or changeovers in the war program, one-third was due to seasonal declines in the consumer goods industries—textiles and apparel—and the largest factor in the final third was a decline in shipbuilding due to the difficulty of working outdoors in January.

"New England does not have a very high proportion of ordnance work. It is concentrated pretty heavily in Connecticut. This is the tightest labor market area in New England. The immediate cutbacks in this region are going to come in the area that is best equipped to absorb any labor that is released."

Living Cost and Wage Experts

By a Staff Photographer

Bureau of Labor Statistics Head Visits His Boston Office

Formal opening of the new regional office of the statistical division of the United States Department of Labor brought Dr. A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, from Washington. Left to right: Wendell D. Macdonald, the first regional director of the BLS for New England; Miss Frances M. Jones, Regional Wage Analyst; Dr. Hinrichs, and Dr. James W. Kelley, the new Regional Price Economist in Boston.

Steady Care Is Essential For Garden

By G. O. Oleson

Extension Editor Massachusetts State College

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—

Will you hoe in the summer when it's hot
As you did in the spring when 'twas not?

While that may be poor poetry, it's good sound advance for the home gardener, for vegetables—at least the kind that are crisp, crunchy and luscious—do not just happen.

Vegetables need regular attention from spring until harvest time. Otherwise the home gardener will be feeding bugs instead of himself, and weed, rather than vegetables, will predominate. Time, then, is the first requirement to a successful garden, and with it the willingness to carry the fight from spring until fall.

Two Hours Daily Needed

Two hours a day, average, will take care of the family garden.

Vegetables, much more than people, show their breeding, so home gardeners should select only those varieties recommended for the home state by competent authorities. Select varieties which combine quality, volume of production and adaptability to local conditions.

Good seed, then, is the second step to a successful garden. Good seed will cost more than poor seed, but it's worth the extra price. So buy seeds from a reliable source and be willing to pay a fair price.

The third factor for successful gardening is land. There should be at least five inches of good top soil, but the sub-soil should be soil not ashes or other refuse. The land should be where vegetables will get at least six to eight hours of direct sunlight. Threes and shrubs near the garden will take food and water away from vegetables, so have your garden in the open.

As to amounts of land, the usual recommendation is 1,000 square feet a person. In other words, to provide a family of five vegetables for fresh eating and some extras for canning and storing, you'll need an area 50 feet by 100 feet.

Fertilizer Essential

Vegetables need food on which to grow. Therefore, provide some sort of fertilizer. Barnyard manure is the best form of fertilizer, but most gardeners will be forced to use the victory garden fertilizer of 1944. This will be a 5-10-5 which is a slight improvement over last year's 3-8-7. Buy it early, not because it is scarce but because transportation is slow. When the garden season opens, your dealer may be temporarily out of fertilizer.

Good tools also are essential, but most folks have more than they need. An absolute minimum is a spade, shovel, or fork, a garden rake, some sort of a good hoe, a string fastened to two stakes for making straight rows, and some sort of a measuring stick.

A small duster or sprayer should be available. Dusters are preferable to sprayers in small gardens. If you need one, shop early, for they are not too plentiful.

Old-timers always are willing to give advice to beginners, so seek their help. And then make special effort to get other information from articles, your county extention service, or your local garden committee.

Political Trades Revealed In Curley's Suit for Libel

Payment of a political debt, described in court today as "wages," on the part of Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, when he was Governor of Massachusetts, involved the appointment of a Republican member of the Governor's Council to a $12,000-a-year judgeship on the Superior Court bench, it was admitted today by Mr. Curley as a witness in the United States District Court at Boston.

It was the second day of the retrial of the $500,000 libel suit he brought against the Curtis Publishing Company for a story in the Saturday Evening Post of Oct. 4, 1941 which Mr. Curley charged contained false, wicked and defamatory statements regarding him. The first trial in December, 1942, resulted in the failure of the jury to agree, Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., and a Federal jury are hearing the case.

Under cross-examination by John L. Hall, counsel for the Curtis Publishing Company, Mr. Curley admitted that he had named J. Arthur Baker to the Superior Court bench in return for a vote in the Executive Council, of which Mr. Baker was then a member, confirming Edmund Cote of Fall River, another Republican member of the Council, to be the Chairman of the Fall River Finance Commission at $5,000 a year. It was testified that members of the Council received $1,200 a year.

"Was that an emulation of Huey Long?" Mr. Curley was asked. His reply was, "Yes."

Testimony of the morning session related to the removal of Charles M. Storey and Joseph Joyce Donahue from the Boston Finance Commisson and the changing of the "complexion" of the Governor's Council.

Asked "How did you propose to get rid of Mr. Storey and Mr. Donahue?" Mr. Curley answered, "By presentation of facts and charges as levied against them."

Asked how he proposed to change the complexion of the Council, Mr. Curley said, "By substituting Democrats for Republicans when the Legislature adjourned."

Mr. Curley admitted today that he called a special session of the Governor's Council early in his administration as Governor, to act on ridding the Boston Finance Commission of Mr. Storey and Mr. Donahue "to get on with the work and wages program upon which I had been elected."

Recruiting

Continued from Page 1

and what training courses are available; and finally it includes following up the pupil after he embarks on part-time work, to make sure he is doing well both in school and on the job. A director of occupational guidance and placement in each school has charge of the whole program.

Observation has proved, Mr. Benson says, that except in rare cases, the pupil who is failing in school will be failing at his part-time job, too. A close watch, he believes, should be kept on both.

The program makes possible complete co-operation between school principal, parents, employers, and pupils, and is expected to be fully as useful in peace time as it will be now, Mr. Benson declares.

Harry H. Kerr of the Boston Gear Works, who is the member of the Board representing industry, has given the plan hearty approval and states that the schools are likely to meet with full co-operation from war plants in this effort.

Every two weeks, the pupil will be required to turn in a work progress report. Sample blanks sent to the high schools provide space for a description of the job, the hours worked per day and per week and the periods during which the work is done; the wages received, the name of the employer and his address; and last but not least, a list of the school courses in which the child is enrolled, and his grades.

It is hoped by the Board that widespread adoption of this plan will keep children from interrupting their careers, going into work for which they have no aptitude, working too long hours, and stopping their normal school progress unnecessarily.

Anglo-U. S. Accord Held by Marshall Vital to Victory

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP) — Complete accord between American and British fighting men is the most important single factor for winning the war, Chief of Staff George C. Marshall said today at Yale University ceremonies honoring a British military leader.

Yale awarded Field Marshal Sir John Greer Dill, chief of the British Joint Staff Mission to the United States, the Howland Memorial Prize, a bronze medal given to a citizen of any country for distinguished achievement in literature, the fine arts, the theory of government or politics.

Calling the award "a happy augury for the immediate future," General Marshall asserted:

"I say this because in my opinion the triumph over Germany in the coming months depends more on a complete accord between the British and American forces than it does on any other single factor, air power, ground power, or naval power."

He described as "the greatest single allied achievement of the war" the triumph over misunderstandings which he said the Nazis had done their utmost to foster.

MacDonald Reappointment Confirmed By Executive Council by 5 to 2 Vote

A vote of confidence was extended to Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, today by the Executive Council when it confirmed his reappointment by a 5 to 2 margin in the face of vigorous complaints filed against him by department employees. Councilors John J. Sawtelle, Boston, and James Bulkley of Springfield, both Democrats, voted against the new term.

Confirmation of Mr. MacDonald's reappointment had been strongly opposed by the Massachusetts State Council of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, culminating in a public hearing yesterday on his confirmation before the Executive Council.

Mr. MacDonald attended the hearing and addressed the Council in his own defense, categorically denying charges that he was hostile to civil service and that he had discriminated against employees of the Public Works Department.

Although chief opposition to Mr. MacDonald's reappointment came from the employees' union, Arthur McCarron of Local 492 in the Taunton district, appeared in behalf of the Commissioner and said his union endorsed Mr. MacDonald "100 per cent." Others who spoke in behalf of the Commissioner were Judge Hugh D. McLellan, formerly of the Federal Court, and G. Frederick Robinson of Watertown, a member of the Massachusetts Civic League's Committee on Billboards.

Northeastern's Term

Approximately 100 students will enroll at the opening term of Northeastern University's freshman year on March 13, Milton J. Schlagenhauf, Director of Admissions, announced today. A large number of coeds are expected to enter the class, and more freshmen will register on July 10 and third divisions of the freshman class enroll.

Clergy Hit Anti-Semitism

Pledged to combat anti-Semitism, 150 Protestant ministers launched a campaign today, at a luncheon, at the Twentieth Century Club, to do three things in Greater Boston—to establish personal relationships with civil authorities and representatives of the law, in each community; to set up a speakers' bureau which would send ministers from place to place, enlightening the people as to the cause and cure of anti-Semitism; and to undertake to act as a committee to make a direct appeal to the Governor of the State in an emergency requiring drastic action.

Another 150 Greater Boston ministers who, for various reasons of duty, could not attend the meeting, signified their intention of co-operating, making a body of 300 altogether determined to make Boston an example to the rest of the country in eradicating anti-Semitic feeling.

Speakers were Kenneth Leslie of The Protestant magazine and national chairman of the Protestant Textbook Commission to Eliminate Anti-Semitic statements from American textbooks; Lawrence Fernsworth, the Catholic member of the Textbook commission and former correspondent for the London Times; Albert E. Kahn, author of the book, "Sabotage," and editor of "New Currents," Anglo-Jewish monthly; the Rev. William Ellis Davies of Wollaston, Mass., now on the staff of The Protestant; and Sanford Archibald.

Referring to the pledge which the Protestant magazine's Textbook Commission has obtained from ministers, Mr. Leslie said, "We feel as Christians a peculiar responsibility with regard to the present unfortunate prevalence of anti-Jewish attitudes," and emphasized the Commission's determination to eradicate from Christian textbooks every last vestige of "the Christian sin of anti-Semitism."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight. Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday cloudy near the coast and occasional light snow in the mountains; somewhat warmer.

Vermont, New Hampshire: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy with rising temperature, occasional light snow in mountains.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:18 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Thursday, 5:41 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.

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Labor Board Settled 226 N. E. Disputes

A total of 286 labor disputes, involving approximately 190,000 New England workers, was settled by the New England War Labor Board during the past year, Chairman Saul Wallen disclosed today as the board marked its first anniversary at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Wallen announced that 15,322 applications for approval of adjustments in wages or in working conditions were received by the Board in the past year, and that rulings have been issued in 14,331 cases, or better than 93 per cent.

The remaining 991 cases are now being processed for final action. He said the average time elapsing between the filing of the application and issuance of a ruling has been reduced to four weeks.

An average of seven disputes between unions and employers are certified to the Board for settlement each week, he said, while the number of persons involved in these disputes has been as high as 8,000 and as low as one, with an average of 830 the past year.

"Seven cases a week is not a disproportionate number of disputes in this highly industrialized region," Mr. Wallen declared.

He had high praise for New England workers, their unions and employers for their adherance to the no-strike, no-lockout pledge.

"The most serious blemishes on this fine record," he said, "were the leather workers' strike in Peabody and Salem and the recent textile strikes in Fall River.

"Both of these stoppages were the result of bitter jurisdictional dispute in which solutions during wartime were virtually impossible. Workers returned to their jobs in both instances after the Army took over the plants and the Government impressed on the workers the vital necessity of continuing production of war materials, leaving the permanent solution o ftheir problems to a later date."

Gallucci Trial Ends as the Case Goes to Judge Ford

The denaturalization trial of Francesco P. Gallucci, former Italian language radio broadcaster in Boston, was completed in Federal District Court today as Assistant U. S. Attorney Edward D. Hassan said in final Government arguments that evidence indicated that although Mr. Gallucci became a United States citizen he at no time intended to remain permanently in the country.

Mr. Hassan charged also that the former broadcaster "from 1933 to 1941 was closely bound up with the official agents of the Italian Government, and that the Dopolovaro Federation of Massachusetts, which Mr. Gallucci headed, if not an official Fascist Government organization was at least calculated to win the esteem of Italian officials."

Charges that the Federal Government had failed to introduce evidence indicating that Mr. Gallucci had ever made a single statement on the air hostile to the United States were made by Thomas C. O'Brien, counsel for Mr. Gallucci.

Presenting final arguments for the defense, Mr. O'Brien said that the defendant, as an American citizen, was entitled to the protection of society.

In his summation, Mr. O'Brien said that Gaetano Salvemini, Harvard professor, called as a government witness earlier in the proceeding, was "an anti-Fascist, anti-cleric, and, it is safe to say, a Communist."

Proceedings to relieve Gallucci of his citizenship began Jan. 18 and, except for the final arguments, which were postponed until today, were completed on Jan. 26. The Government charges that Mr. Gallucci took the oath of citizenship fraudulently in that he mentally retained his loyalty to the Italian Government.

The case was taken under advisement by Judge Francis J. Ford.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Mr. John K. Horner, guest speaker of the Boston Chapter, National Institute of Credit, will lecture on the subject "Present Experiences in Dealing with Discounting of Accounts Receivable" at 7:15 p. m. in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street.

Thursday

Miss Maginnis will lecture on "Paintings" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11:00 a. m. Free to the public.

Miss Gloria Helm, soprano; Miss Olga Stone, pianist, and Miss Dolores Rodriguez, accompanist, will give a recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Clyde Kluckhohn will speak on the Navaho Indians. "Making a Living: The World of the Supernatural" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5:00 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 5

N. H. Head Urges Joint System Of Rail, Air and Bus Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Air service co-ordinated with rail and bus travel can offer shippers and travelers of New York and southern New England a more efficient transportation method at lower cost, Howard S. Palmer, President of the New Haven Railroad, declared today.

In an address, "The Railroad Looks Up," before the Advertising Club of New York, Mr. Palmer literally looked up at the sky as he stated for the first time a prominent surface carrier's point of view regarding the recent ban by the Civil Aeronautics Administration against ground transportation engaging in aviation. At the same time, he declared the need for a national transportation policy.

"We believe that we can offer the shippers and travelers of New York and southern New England a better, more efficient, more dependable service at lower cost—through co-ordination of all three modes of transportation — than could possible be offered by separate unco-ordinated, competitive services," Mr. Palmer said.

Prefers Established Tie-in

Mr. Palmer stated his road would prefer to join forces with an already established air line and that it was not necessary for the road to operate or control one to accomplish co-ordination. He said his company would want to have a part interest in an air company so that it would be able to participate in the prosperity that is expected to result when commercial aviation begins to put into practice all the lessons learned through world-wide military operations.

"The air line that ties in with us will have all the advantages of our highway pickup and freight delivery service, our bus routes running by many proposed airport sites, our widespread private communications system, our warehouse facilities, our ticket selling agencies, our passenger and freight solicitation staffs already established in nearly every city and town in southern New England and every important traffic center in the United States," Mr. Palmer added.

Should the ban against surface carriers engaging in aviation be lifted, Mr. Palmer hinted his road should soon be able to announce the formation of a co-ordinated rail-air-highway system to serve southern New England.

If through what he termed as "short sighted policies," his road was not permitted to participate in aviation, Mr. Palmer emphatically stated, however, that it would not mean disaster for the rails.

The refusal to allow the rails to enter the field of aviation, he said, is the first instance in the history of America that the railroads have been barred from the development of a new mode of transportation. He also expressed his hope that the public would raise its voice against such discrimination.

Not to Be Caught Napping

"We also hope that our Congress, in considering the Lea bill, or any other bill affecting transportation, will recognize the necessity for a fair and reasonable National Transportation Policy," Mr. Palmer declared—"that favors no one form of transportation—but considers the rights of airways — highways — waterways — and railways in the transportation future of America."

The railroads will not be caught napping by a lack of policy, however, Mr. Palmer continued, as he outlined some of the road's plans for the future.

"Our plans on the New Haven call for new passenger cars . . . streamlined cars that already are being dreamed about by America's foremost designers. They will be most pleasing to sophisticated tastes . . . and will embody the very latest in comfort and convenience."

Seats in the new cars will be as luxurious as one's favorite easy chair at home," Mr. Palmer promised. Lounge cars or compartments for coach passengers will be designed to encourage relaxation and sociability, he said. Dining and grill cars will contain many luxuries and conveniences that are still on the drawing boards of the manufacturers.

Serious thought is also being given to the price of a railroad ticket, Mr. Palmer said. Though the rails have been unable to reduce traveling costs when demand fell off—due to some factors beyond their control—Mr. Palmer assured his audience that fare reductions will be dealt with by his road on a sound and realistic basis.

British Ship Wrecked Off Maine Coast With a Loss of 25 Men in the Crew of 45

Continued from Page 1

Wood's conduct as heroic, said that he pulled the seven men from the water as his lifeboat was buffeted by towering waves.

"It felt as though the ship had hit something but the impact wasn't great," said Mr. Wood, describing the disaster. He sent out the SOS when it became evident that the vessel was in distress.

He said that all hands were ordered on deck and told to stand by to abandon ship nine hours after the vessel struck the ledge. Not long after that, all plunged into the sea in the blinding storm.

A member of the British gun crew, Alexander Ross, a youth of Aberdeen, said that he and a fellow gunner, reached a life raft which soon capsized.

They succeeded in righting it, however, and half an hour later a rescue ship drew alongside. He was too numb to grab a line tossed to him, but a U. S. sailor grabbed him by the lifejacket and hauled him aboard the rescue vessel.

The other man, he added, missed the ropes and the raft swept past the rescue ship. Mr. Ross said he believed his companion perished.

Two merchant seamen most seriously affected by exposure and treated at Portland were Elias Olsen, and Nils Glijberg.

Mr. Glijberg, a steward, was in a lifeboat that capsized twice. One of the craft was half filled with water.

Verner Christensen, able seaman, who was in the water 15 minutes, said he had been shipwrecked previously and aboard a vessel that was torpedoed.

The seven survivors at the Portsmouth Naval Hospital were: Svend Haagensen, chief engineer; Svend Nielsen, third engineer; Johannes F. Olsen, second mate; Karl Hansen, boatswain, Svend Hansen, chief steward, Malcolm Critchen, apprentice seaman, Eigil Sjotlow, engineer.

Survivors at Portland included: Thomas E. Williams, Hoylake, England; A. R. Webb, Sidays, Kent, England; Helge Verner Nielsen a navigator; Svend Jensen; Eric Krag; Charles Stanley Parkinson, England, a Navy seaman; Stanley Wood, Glasgow, Scotland, chief wireless operator, Alexander Ross, British Navy gun crew; Carl Nielsen, greaser; Elias Olsen, Nils Glijberg, Carl Sorensen, first cook; Verner Christensen, able seaman.

12 Prominent Bay Staters Accept As Delegates to Democratic Parley

Agreement of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely and 10 other prominent Bay State Democrats to run as delegates-at-large in the Presidential primaries on April 25 was announced today by William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Naming of this slate by Mr. Burke several days ago and the acceptances announced today apparently end any plans for placing in the field a definitely anti-Roosevelt slate in opposition to the State Committee slate, although the latter contains a preponderance of members considered anti-fourth term in sentiment.

For a time it had been reported that Senator Walsh and Mr. Ely would head an all-out anti-Roosevelt ticket but the State Committee lineup will be unpledged.

The other members of the slate are: Former Representative Joseph B. Casey, Clinton; Representative John W. McCormack, House Majority Leader; Mayor Tobin; Mr. Burke; Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts; Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley; Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Mathias P. LaPierre, Leominster; District Attorney William J. Foley, Boston; and Frank W. Tomasello.

Chairman Burke also announced a list of alternates-at-large, as follows: Elizabeth L. McNamara, Cambridge; John Zielinski, Holyoke; Joseph Zemaitis, Worcester; Joseph M. McDonough, Boston; Samuel Michelman, Northampton; Charles Kaplan, Boston; Mary Maliotis, Boston; Paul V. McDonough, Fall River; Clementina Langone, Boston; Silas F. Taylor, Boston; Bernard J. Killion, Boston, and Catherine E. Hanifin, Belchertown.

Paper Drive Plan Aimed Especially At Apartments

Apartment house owners and operators in Greater Boston will be the object of a drive for waste paper to be conducted by the Salvage Committee of the War Production Board immediately.

It is estimated that the population of apartment dwellers in Boston alone is 200,000, says WPB, and a vast reservoir of waste paper is believed available from this group.

First step will be to obtain wholehearted co-operation of tenants and janitors in buildings of the Boston Apartment House Owners Association, the Middlesex Apartment House Owners Association, and the apartment house division of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

George K. Higgins, President of the Boston Association, has already sent notices to his group urging teamwork. He has instructed building superintendents and others to waive building rules sufficiently to affix waste paper posters in apartment vestibules.

Theft Sentence Suspended

A suspended sentence of six months and one year's probation was today given to Norbert R. Dodson, of Loraine, Ohio, who recently pleaded guilty to charge of theft of 17 boxes of .45 caliber cartridges from a Lend-Lease shipment to Russia. Sentence was pronounced by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the United States District Court. Mr. Dodson was discharged from the Maritime Service and expects to be drafted for military service shortly, the Court was told.

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Church Council Seeks 'Curative' Peace Plan

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—President Roosevelt and other public leaders are being urged by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to make the postwar peace organization, projected at the Moscow and Teheran conferences, "curative and creative, not merely repressive."

It is the belief of the Federal Council that the organization of the United Nations now in the making must, if it is to be successful in securing the peace, be designed:

To seek, from time to time, the change of treaty conditions which may prove unjust and provocative of war.

To seek to put economic and financial intercourse on a more dependable and fruitful basis.

To seek that autonomy be the genuine goal of colonial administration.

To seek for people everywhere a regime of spiritual and intellectual liberty.

Group at White House

To enlist the support of President Roosevelt in such a program, a delegation of representatives of the Federal Council of Churches called at the White House yesterday. The delegation comprised the Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Federal Council and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Secretary of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Church; John Foster Dulles, Chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, and Dr. Luman J. Shafer, Secretary of the Commission.

In its "statement to public leaders and our people" which it left with the President, the Federal Council said that a basic choice must be made between international organization designed merely to perpetuate by repression the particular structure of the world which will emerge from the war, and international organization which, in addition to such use of force under law as is a requisite of order, discharges tasks that are curative and creative.

"We do not demand the impossible or the impracticable," the Council declared. "We realize that only as there develops an increased awareness of common interest will national groups share with others decisive authority over their destiny. Therefore, we are prepared to recognize that any international organization dealing with such matters may, at first, have to depend more upon moral than upon legal authority. But we do insist that international organization should be designed, not to maintain a faulty world status, but to seek inventively to eradicate the political and economic maladjustments, the spiritual and intellectual deficiencies, the inadequacies of international law, which basically cause war.

"Therefore, as of instant importance in the year before us:

"We urge our public leaders to take steps to endow the projected world organization with responsibilities that are curative and creative and not merely repressive. That is the only type of world organization which, in our judgment, the Christian forces of our nation will solidly support.

True Fellowship

"We urge our people to remain united and vigorous to achieve such international organization and American participation therein. If there are disappointments as to particular settlements, that is a reason, not for relapse toward political aloofness, but for even stronger efforts to achieve world organization which has potentialities for correcting mistakes and developing a true fellowship of people.

"In conclusion, we appeal to the people in our churches to stand strong in their faith in God. Our hope rests upon the knowledge that He rules in the affairs of men and nations. Plans arising from the despair born of fear or from the frenzy born of passion are destined to failure. Let us proclaim boldly and clearly, 'The Lord thy God reigneth.' As the power of our nation is used in conformity with His laws it will contribute to the establishing of a just and durable peace."

Never Envied for Her Job

Associated Press from United States Army

But Heart's in the Work

Elin Harte of Los Angeles, shown in the cockpit of a plane, has the unenviable job—but one she says she enjoys—of towing sleeve targets across the sky over California desert firing ranges, at which Camp Haan student antiaircraft gunners fire. A member of the WASPS, Women Air Force Service Pilots, she has logged more than 600 hours in the air.

Construction Boom Seen After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The pent-up demand for residential housing means a potential boom after the war, Thomas S. Holden, President of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, told Congress today.

Specific construction projects contemplated for the postwar period number 29,749 and have an estimated total cost of $6,813,823,000, Mr. Holden told the new House Postwar Planning Committee today.

"It is my strong belief that the potential construction demand is so great," he declared, "that no artificial stimulation of any sort is required to produce a very healthy revival of construction activity after the war. In fact we may run into a very real problem of controlling a boom."

Mostly Private Projects

In listing almost $7,000,000,000 of postwar construction projects reported to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, publishers of construction and trade news, Mr. Holden said that more than two thirds of the list by number are private projects and 44 per cent of the private projects reported are "in the designing stage."

Turning to residential housing, Mr. Holden reported indications of "an enormous pent-up demand."

Only 2,734,000 new homes or dwelling units were built in the 10 years ending with 1939, he said, whereas the number of families increased by 4,450,000. In other words only homes were built for each 16 new families, so that even at the end of 1939 there was "a very sizable shortage." Since then the shortage has increased and the public today has an enormous surplus of saving to buy new homes when the war ends.

"Private building demand and private project-planning are increasing daily," Mr. Holden reported.

He estimated that postwar residential building volume will average three times the 1930-39 average; nonresidential building volume will average 70 per cent greater, and heavy engineering construction 50 per cent greater.

"The problem of early construction revival is purely and simply a problem of orderly but speedy relaxation of restrictions on civilian construction," Mr. Holden said, coupled with speedy release of raw materials and manpower.

View on Stimulation

Artificial stimulation of public works at such a time, witness charged "would merely intensify competition with private construction."

Mr. Holden argued that the best way of releasing potential construction prosperity after the war will be through a tax and fiscal policy beneficial to construction.

His recommendations:

1. Reduction of heavy Federal war taxes as speedily as possible.
2. Provision in Federal tax programs for removal of deterrents to private initiative and private investment of risk capital.
3. Provision of adequate tax sources for state and local governments, "so that they can render their necessary services and construct their necessary facilities on their own initiative and responsibility."

Woodring Coming East For Anti-4th Term Work

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16 (AP)—Former Gov. Harry H. Woodring will leave Friday for conferences in Chicago and New York to complete organization of a new Democratic Party on an anti-fourth term platform.

Mr. Woodring, former Secretary of War, said yesterday he was receiving several hundred letters a day about the movement, many of them with donations. A national convention has been scheduled for April, probably in St. Louis.

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ShipGripsholm On U. S.-Nazi Exchange Trip

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Swedish motorship Gripsholm sailed yesterday from New York with several hundred Axis diplomats, German nationals, and prisoners of war who will be exchanged at Lisbon for similar groups of Americans.

The State Department, announcing last night the Gripsholm's departure, disclosed for the first time that wounded and sick American soldiers now held prisoner in Germany will be included in the exchange.

Previously it had been announced that the exchange would involve American diplomatic and consular officers, relief workers, and newspaper correspondents, seized by the Germans moving into the former unoccupied zone of France.

Names of those being repatriated will be announced later, the Department said.

Among the passengers on the Swedish liner, the Department said, were 18 former Vichy French diplomats, 26 German consular officers and their families, who were seized in the North African invasion, and a German consul officer and his wife taken in Italy.

Also aboard were several hundred German nationals, who entered the United States in 1942 from other American republics and were unable to complete their trip to Germany at the time; 375 German nationals being repatriated because of illness or other circumstances; and 131 sick and seriously wounded prisoners of war, including 14 from Canada.

The soldiers are being returned to their homeland under the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, the Department said.

The Gripsholm, traveling under assurances of safe conduct from all belligerents, is due at Lisbon about Feb. 24.

She will bring back American diplomats and others trapped when the Germans overran the formerly unoccupied zone of France.

Arrival Date Set

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 16 (AP)—The diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm is expected in Lisbon about Feb. 24 with 1,180 German nonofficials and war wounded and about 20 Vichy French officials, it was learned yesterday.

On the same day railroad trains will arrive at Lisbon with 307 Americans and Latin Americans from Germany including officials and newspapermen from Baden Baden and war wounded, to be placed aboard the Gripsholm.

The Portuguese Foreign Office will arrange the exchange with the aid of Swiss and Red Cross officials.

Bond Drive Topped By $191,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan went over the top by $191,000,000 last night a few hours before the midnight deadline for the campaign.

Although the drive ended last night, all purchases by individuals reported to Federal Reserve Banks during the remainder of the month will be announced by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., on March 2.

Last night's Treasury announcement gave no breakdown between individual and corporate subscriptions, but individual purchases Feb. 14 still were more than $1,800,000,000 short of their $5,500,000,000 quota.

The Treasury said it would continue to announce daily the individual purchase totals for the remainder of this month.

The drive opened officially Jan. 18, but all War Bond sales for both January and February will be counted.

SOAP plays a big part in the lives of our Fighting Men!

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★

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SOAP is a TOOL of PEACE and a WEAPON of WAR

Coming National Election Stirs Interest of Women

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

More women are showing a responsible interest in the coming Presidential election, according to Miss Marion E. Martin, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee. "The added responsibilities which they have had to assume along so many lines while their husbands are away at war is being extended into politics, and that is a healthy thing," she said in an interview this morning.

As director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, she has visited 27 States since last fall and reports Republican organizations increasing in membership and enthusiasm. In North Carolina, where she has been most recently, she found "tremendous interest and a fine young organization confident that the Republicans are going to carry the State." She was encouraged to see a "new group coming up in politics free from the prejudices of the older generation."

She finds much confusion and misunderstanding in regard to the soldier ballot because of the President's recent statement that the proposed states-rights legislation was "a fraud on the soldiers, sailors, and marines." "People do not understand," she said, that the President was perhaps employing a bit of poetic license when he used the term fraud.

"Many persons," she went on, "have good cause to believe the federal ballot would be a fraud because there is no assurance that the votes sent in under it would even be counted, because the States are the ones who have the Constitutional right to set up the voting machinery and requirements for a legal ballot. At the present time no State has passed a law making the Federal ballot a legal ballot."

Should a State decide the Federal ballot is illegal, the question might be thrown into the courts by an interested party, according to Miss Martin. Or it might be thrown into the courts if a State doesn't question the legality of the Federal ballot. "In other words," she said, "we are flying in the face of possible litigation which would have a bad effect on a country at war."

There is no question, she agreed, but that everyone wants to see the soldiers given the opportunity to vote. The argument, in her opinion, is whether or not to follow the Constitutional means of doing so—which is, to leave the matter in the hands of the States.

"All the States except Kentucky and New Mexico, which have Constitutional prohibitions against absentee voting, have indicated their willingness," she continued, "to call special sessions of their Legislatures to clear up any handicaps in regard to late primaries. It would be far better to have 46 States casting legal ballots than to legislate for two States and find that more than two States were thrown out because the Federal bobtail ballot was declared unconstitutional."

If such litigation follows the use of the Federal ballot, Miss Martin visualizes the possibility of the country coming up to Jan. 20, 1945, without knowing who the President is.

Crittenton League

An increase of 13 per cent in the number of girls cared for in 1943 as compared with 1942 was reported at yesterday's annual meeting of the Florence Crittenton League at the Hotel Statler. At the two homes maintained by the League—Welcome House, for the protection of teen-age girls, and the Maternity Home and Hospital—195 girls were cared for in 1943.

The following officers were elected: Bartlett Harwood, President; Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Mrs. Guy W. Currier, and Allyn McIntire, Vice-Presidents; George S. Mumford, Treasurer; Mrs. George R. Blodget, Secretary, and Clarence R. Preston, General Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Thursday Programs

Wollaston Garden Club—"Come With Me to Grandmother's Kitchen" will be the subject of a talk by Margaret Louise Wood, Wollaston Library, 2 p. m.

Dorchester Women's Republican Club—Lawrence Curtis and Mrs. Addison B. Green will speak on "Good Government," Dorchester Women's Club, 2 p. m.

Junior D. A. R.—Miss Marion L. Decrow will address the Round Table Group, Hotel Kenmore, 7:45 p. m.

Arlington Woman's Club—A program by the International Folk Dance Group will be followed by a talk on "When Our Boys Come Home, What Then?" by Mrs. Max R. Ulin; Robbins Memorial Hall, 2 p. m.

Daughters of Vermont—Luncheon sponsored by the Scholarship Committee, 711 Boylston Street, 12 noon.

Symphony Group Short On Manpower

Women players for the Boston Symphony Orchestra—through "a change of practice if not of policy"—may solve the problem of its manpower shortage, daily growing more acute, according to Reginald C. Foster, Chairman of the Friends of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

However, the presence of women players in the Boston Symphony is not a new thing, it was pointed out at the Society's 10th anniversary meeting in Symphony Hall yesterday. Although women musicians as players of various instruments have been employed by other orchestras, the Boston Symphony, in all its 63 years' history, has had only three women players—and these never in any other capacity than as harpists.

Threatened shortages of personnel are but one of several problems faced by the Orchestra Trustees, said Mr. Foster, pointing out that the 14 "principal orchestras in the country already have supplied more than 200 of their members to the different services. These same orchestras have as many or more still in their ranks who are subject to call," he added.

Nonprofit Affair

Speaking for the Society, the principal function of which is to raise funds additional to the revenue from the sale of concert seats to offset the deficit which always results from maintaining a major symphony orchestra, Mr. Foster pointed out that the organization was a strictly nonprofit artistic enterprise.

It costs approximately $1,000,000 a year to run the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Foster reported. Sources of revenue besides the sale of seats include royalties from recordings. Citing the fact that recordings have not been permitted for two years, but that there has been a steady sale of recordings made prior to the ban, Mr. Foster added that the amount of revenue continuing from this source is uncertain because of the shortage of technical supplies.

Another source of revenue, he said, is that from concerts given on tours. Here again, revenue in these times is uncertain, he pointed out, because already existing restrictions on rail travel may become more severe.

With reference to revenue from commercial sponsorship of the Saturday night broadcasts, Mr. Foster added that "it cannot be said at this time how long commercial sponsorship will remain in effect."

Making Up Deficit

Last year, said Mr. Foster, 3,285 Friends contributed $136,937 to make up the deficit. Up to the time of his report, he said, there was a decrease in the number of Friends to 2,215 who had contributed $56,329. He estimated the deficit for the current season at about $33,671.

Mr. Foster stated that last autumn the Orchestra voluntarily increased the weekly salary of four-fifths of the members for the current season. These increases represented the rank-and-file musicians, and did not include the leaders in the various sections.

When the commercial sponsors took over the broadcasts on Christmas night, all members of the Orchestra received an addition to their incomes, he said. He also brought up the question of "the risk of maintaining our personnel, should there be a still further acuteness of the present manpower shortage.

"This problem may find its solution in a change of our practice, if not of our policy, by making positions in the orchestra open to women," he said.

Boston Jewelers Aid War With Timepieces

By a Staff Photographer; Whitman Studio

At the Sign of Big Clock in Park Street

Passers-by who see the old sign of William Bond & Son at 9 Park Street rarely know the rich story that lies behind it. Founded in 1793, the firm has invented and supplied time-keeping instruments for ships on the seven seas and observatories in the United States and abroad. Upper: The first chronometer made in the United States for use in the War of 1812 by William Cranch Bond, second owner of the store, is displayed by S. H. Hekimian and K. H. Healer, associates of the present owner. Inset: William Cranch Bond, now retired, and fourth direct descendant of the founder. Lower left: Mrs. Olive Lock and her daughter, Betty Ann, stop to get the right time from the observatory clock in the window. Lower right: Beyond the old firm's sign rises another old landmark, the State House.

Rotarians Hear Doherty Oppose Policy of Scarcity

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There must be no return to a before-the-war economy of scarcity, declared Richard P. Doherty, State Emergency Conservator, in addressing members of the Rotary Club of Boston at their luncheon this noon at the Hotel Statler. At the same time, he expressed his opinion that civilian shortages—especially of foods and fuels—undoubtedly are going to last for much longer than most people think.

Pointing out that, under the economy of scarcity—under which we lived for a decade prior to the war—the plan was to raise the incomes and standards of living of people by boosting prices and reducing production, Mr. Doherty said that one of the lessons learned from the war is that industry, even under tremendous handicaps of manpower and material shortages, is today producing a terrific abundance of goods.

Advantage to Public

"We have never in our history produced anything like we are today," he said. "Unrestricted production of this sort, carried through the war and into the post-war reconstruction period will work out to the great advantage of industry and the people," he added.

"For the last three years," he continued, "we have been living under an economy of scarcity through no choice of our own, although the economic system has operated along lines of tremendous production. We have produced the greatest volume of goods in history.

"Production this last fall was about 16 per cent greater than the peak of 1929. But, civilian shortages have been greater than at any time because most of what has been produced has gone directly into the war effort."

Pointing to the production of petroleum products as a typical example, he said that "here is an industry of private enterprise that has made tremendous strides, yet is utterly incapable of producing all that consumers could possibly want and at the same time produce all the military services require."

Praises Oil Industry

Mr. Doherty outlined the manner in which the Petroleum Administration for War had set up supply quotas, the way in which the supply and distribution divisions had determined equitable distribution among the oil companies, and how the Office of Price Administration, on the basis of those quotas, finally had apportioned supplies for the public.

High in his praise of the oil industry, faced as it has been with enormous difficulties, Mr. Doherty said that his own experience in Massachusetts has been that the oil industry—even at inconvenience and high cost to itself—has co-operated to serve the public in every way possible.

Finally, the speaker pointed out that, in his opinion, "civilian shortages undoubtedly are going to last much longer than most people think. In the first place, even with Germany out of the picture, as it will be before long, Japan will necessitate a major economic effort," he said.

"In my opinion, the shortages in many things, such as petroleum products, will certainly extend through the next year. As far as food is concerned, the situation is likely to become tighter instead of better," he added.

New Hampshire Begins Drive For an Increase in Pulpwood

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 16—An extensive campaign is underway in New Hampshire to expand the production of essential pulpwood. The Periodical Publishers Association has provided considerable money to finance the drive.

Various New Hampshire industries dependent upon pulpwood for their raw material are taking an active part. And prices of War Bonds have been offered to the Granges that aid in the harvesting of the largest amounts of pulpwood.

A state-wide organization has been established to push the program. Considerable radio time has been purchased to interest timber-land owners and available labor in the drive. It is pointed out that the solution to the pulpwood shortage lies in the aid by every farmer in cutting all the pulpwood he can rather than depending on the big producers.

Civilian Defense

The Protective phases of civilian defense in New Hampshire will come to a close Feb. 20. Originally it had been planned to terminate these activities Feb. 15 but the change was made so as to correspond with the date decided upon by the State of Massachusetts.

Manning of warning and control centers as well as the expense of the extensive telephone facilities to connect these centers will be ended as that of date.

The State Defense Council will be continued and its staff will work, for the time being, on the fuel program and later on War Bond drives, salvage and victory gardens.

Mica Yield

Last year New Hampshire's mica yield totaled $512,483 and this placed New Hampshire in the number two place among all States on the basis of mica production. Only six years ago, in 1937, New Hampshire produced only $20,000 worth of mica.

The Government is looking to New Hampshire to produce even more than a sixth of the nation's mica production this year. At the present time labor is the greatest problem of mica miners in New Hampshire.

The Federally subsidized Colonial Mica Corporation is providing an attractive price for the mica mined in New Hampshire and is making necessary equipment available.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" now valid; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamp "Y" now valid; "Z" becomes valid Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 became valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid expire March 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

'Admirable Observatory Clock' Still Guides Boston Watches

Back in 1850 Bostonians sauntered leisurely down Beacon Hill to check their timepieces against "that admirable observatory clock" Richard Bond had made and placed in the window of his place of business.

Ninety-four years later the tempo of war has quickened the footsteps tapping down the Hill, but Bostonians still make it a point to stop at William Bond & Son, 9 Park Street, before the same excellent clock to get the correct time.

The timepiece still occupies a prominent place in the window of this firm, said to be the oldest clock and jewelry establishment now in business in the United States. When Richard Bond constructed the clock he was following the tradition of original research and fine craftsmanship begun by the founder of the firm, William Bond, his grandfather, in 1793.

Like other members of his firm in its long history, Richard pioneered in his work. The clock was one of three he made which employed for the first time in the United States the complicated principle of power called gravity escapement. Another of the clocks is in the Harvard University Observatory, the third in an observatory in Liverpool, England.

English naval officers are often among the passers-by who pause beneath the Bond firm sign with its gilt winged horse andthe date 1793. They're enthusiastic and full of praise for another Bond achievement, the marine chronometer.

"My ship has traveled all over the world with a Bond chromometer, and I promised myself when I got to Boston I'd come in to see the place where it was made," one English visitor said recently.

Two highly-skilled brothers of Armenian descent, K. H. Healer and S. H. Hekimian (Healer is the English translation of Hekimian) are carrying on the firm's work. They were trained for many years by William Cranch Bond, the second to bear that name and the fourth direct descendent of the founder. Mr. Bond retired to Malden three years ago.

"Marine chronometers are very accurate timekeepers which are used at sea for determining longitude," explains Mr. Healer, the manager. "They usually measure half-seconds. We don't make them any more, but we do recondition them and make parts. We stopped our production after the last war, when the United States merchant marine fell off so, and there wasn't so much of a market for them."

The War of 1812 was the stimulus for the first seagoing chronometer to be made in America. England, the source of most fine chronometers, was likewise the enemy. Since it was impossible to get such instruments, but imperative that the ships of the young nation be equipped with them, the first William Cranch Bond, at that time only 23, studied the mechanism and soon produced his own model. Tested on a long voyage to India on a United States Navy ship, it proved most satisfactory, and was the first model of almost 1,000 chronometers supplied during the years by the Bonds to ships of the United States Navy and other purchasers.

The young patriot who thus met his country's pressing need for chronometers went on to have a distinguished career as an astronomer and the founder and first Director of the Harvard University Observatory. At times the Observatory depended on him for more than his directional ability and scientific knowledge. Occasionally when funds for equipment were not immediately available, the Director turned to his own purse as proprietor of the flourishing William Bond & Son firm to buy what was needed.

A Bond was also the second Director of the Harvard University Observatory. He was the first director's son, George. He added to the luster of the family name by supervising the reduction of observations for the United States Coast Survey Chronometric Expedition between Cambridge, Mass., and Liverpool, England, which established longitudes for the Government.

Meanwhile, research on chronometers and allied projects was being carried on by other members of the family. George's brother, Richard, the workman responsible for the observatory clock on display for the past 93 years on Park Street, invented the chronograph, which recorded the transit of stars. Attached to the chronometer, it was a scientifically accurate aid in establishing correct time. Richard improved the mechanism of the chronograph by a device called a breaker-circuit, which divided the sections into fractions and is now standard equipment in all observatories.

Taking care of observatory clocks is one of the important duties of the present members of the firm. Among the institutions they serve are observatories located at Vassar College, Cornell University, Wellesley College, and Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and the Marion Mitchell Observatory at Nantucket. Their highly skilled team is soon to be broken up for the duration, for Mr. Healer is to be inducted into the U. S. Army. However, his brother is optimistic about carrying on the work of William Bond & Son.

Jobs for All Seen as Vital By Saltonstall

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 16 (AP)—Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts said here last night that "the surest solution of postwar problems is a job in private industry for all who are able to work."

To solve our postwar national and international problems, he added in a talk prepared for a Lincoln Day dinner sponsored by the Hennepin (Minneapolis) County Republican Club, we must "develop better understanding of each other's viewpoints, more team play, and have the vision, the patience, and the tolerance of Lincoln."

Drawing a parallel between 1864 and 1944, both war years, both election years, and both years in which the nation faced reconstruction problems, he asserted:

"Our task in 1944 will be only beginning when the last shot of this war is fired."

He listed returning veterans as "our first and foremost concern," saying that they must be provided with an opportunity to stand on their own feet and, in the case of those whose education was interrupted, a Government-financed chance to finish it.

"I pray that the states, communities and schools themselves," he added, however, "will be given complete charge of the administration of this problem so that no central authority will venture to choose the teachers."

"Events have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the future prosperity of the United States depends upon the stability of the world," he said on the subject of foreign relations. "Greater friendly understanding among nations is absolutely essential if international peace is to be preserved.

"The United States must assume its full share of neighborly responsibility. But in doing so, we must beware of any holier-than-thou attitude. . . . One of Lincoln's great traits was his knowledge of human nature and ability to know what the other fellow was thinking and to respect his viewpoint. That quality we need to develop today in dealing with other nations."

Frank Cushing Allen

HINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 16—Frank Cushing Allen, who passed on here yesterday, was associated with the leather firm of Creese & Cook in Boston. He traveled all over the United States and Europe for the concern. Mr. Allen was a writer and authority on the history of Hingham and the South Shore in general.

Many N. E. Men Win Awards For Action Along War Fronts

War Activities in New England

New England was well represented in the announcements today of meritorious action along the war fronts.

Among those mentioned for outstanding performance in line of duty were Lieut. William Edgar Peterson, U. S. N. R., of Burlington, Vt., who was awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism; Lieut. Robert Smith Clark, U. S. N. R., of Norwood Street, Winchester, Mass., has received the Silver Star Medal for conspicuous gallantry, and Lieut. Edward H. Lawry, U. S. N. R., of Fairfield, Maine, cited for heroism in an aerial flight during the invasion of Sicily.

For heroism and extraordinary achievement in action against the Japanese, Lieut. Harold N. Murphy, U. S. N. R., of Brookline, won the Distinguished Flying Cross, while Lieut. Walter P. Leadbetter, U. S. N. R., of Wollaston, was cited for meritorious achievement as flight leader of a bombing squadron operating in the Solomon Islands.

Commended for conspicuous bravery in fighting off an enemy air attack upon a merchant ship in the vicinity of Murmansk, Russia, were six New England members of a Navy gun crew, Arthur A. Dunham of Lawrence, Mass., radioman; and seamen John C. McAuliffe, of Scituate, Mass.; Thomas J. Wright, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Anthony Britko, of Providence, R. I.; Paul O. Bessette of Pawtucket, R. I.; Raymond B. Lewis of East Providence, R. I.

"Black Sheep" Return

Back from the South Pacific today came Marine Sergeant James L. French of Malden, Mass., and Marine Corporal Charles T. Perkins of Boston, both of whom hold the Presidential Unit Citation for valor in keeping the famous "Black Sheep" squadron in the air over the Solomons. Both are connected with the ground crews who worked from 18 to 20 hours a day to keep the aircraft in action.

Working long and hard in rough weather behind the mounting fury of the Allied air offensives over Europe, Sergeant Martin P. Barrett of South Boston, typifies the job that members of the engineering ground forces have to do with little of the spectacular glory that goes with other parts of the service. Like the linemen in football, the ground forces make the holes in the enemy lines while the pilots carry the ball (or bombs) through. Sergeant Barrett is stationed in England.

There's lots of hard grinding work to be done behind the battle fronts which seldom gets into the news headlines, but which is as vital to winning the war as the actual blasting of the enemy from the air.

Here's an allustration. A Flying Fortress came back from Europe riddled with bullets and apparently ready for the scrap pile. Control tables were blown away, a tire was flat, the oxygen system was useless and three of the four engines beyond repair. One hole in the wing a foot and a half in diameter. Corporal James L. Janvrin of Park Drive, Boston, was a member of the ground crew that had this Fortress back on duty in three days.

Swift Co. War Report

In a report to Swift and Company employees in Metropolitan Boston who are now in the armed services, the meat packing company today states that 517 of its former workers are now in the military, against a total of more than 17,500 from all of the company's plants in the country.

Included in the report are the names of nearly 5,000 employees who have been with the company from 25 to 50 years, 61 of which have 35 or more years to their credit.

Escorts Launched

Two destroyer escort vessels were launched yesterday at the Fore River Shipyards, one named for Merton B. Myers, machinist's mate first class, a native of Hardy, Iowa, the other named for William J. Pattison, signalman third class, a native of Long Island, N. Y. Both men were lost aboard an enemy blockade runner which the crew of the U. S. S. Eberle was trying to salvage.

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Deanna Durbin's New Film—'Lassie Come Home' and 'Jeannie' in Prospect

'His Butler's Sister' Now On Screen at Keith Memorial

Deanna Durbin is as charming as ever in "His Butler's Sister," which came yesterday to the Keith Memorial. She seldom has sung better than she does in a Russian medley, which is one of the high points of the film, and she has developed into a skillful comedienne. But the story is a hardly-better-than-average comedy romance. The humor, apart from the freshness imparted by Miss Durbin, tends to be heavy handed. And some of the dialogue seems labored. Frank Borzage, who is one of the ablest of the directors, has been unevenly successful, better in the romantic sequences than in the comedy.

Miss Durbin has been happily cast as an ambitious youngster from the Middle West, hoping for a career as a singer, who comes to New York to visit a brother whom she has not seen for years. She supposes that he is rich, for his address is somewhere on Park Avenue, but she finds that he is only a butler for a successful composer of musical comedy songs.

Though she is disappointed she also is hopeful, for she imagines that she will have an opportunity to let the composer hear her voice. But her brother is firmly determined that she will not imperil his position by trying to sing for his employer. When the composer returns unexpectedly and mistakes the girl for a new maid, it is easy to imagine the general lines of the rest of the yarn.

The songs for Miss Durbin have been ingeniously worked into the plot. In addition to the Russian medley they include a "Turandot" aria, Victor Herbert's "When You're Away," and a new ditty by Bernie Grossman and Walter Jurman. Franchot Tone gives an agreeable performance as the composer. Pat O'Brien seems vaguely miscast as the butler. You unreasonably suspect that he will turn out to be Knute Rockne or the Iron Major playing a trick on the boys.

Walter Catlett has a comedy role as a producer with an exaggerated East Side accent. Akim Tamiroff, Alan Mowbray, Frank Jenks, and Sig Arno are some of the neighbor butlers attracted by the new maid. Individually they are all able comedians but as a group their humor sometimes misses. Elsa Jansen plays a good-natured motherly cook whose European accent and colloquial American speech do not quite seem to belong together.

The other feature on the program is "Week End Pass," a comedy about a shipyard worker, with Martha O'Driscoll and Noah Beery, Jr., in the principal roles.

E. F. M.

Lopez as Choregrapher

"The Cuckold's Fair," one of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo's four new offerings for its forthcoming season at the Boston Opera House, March 7-11, has the distinction of being choregraphed by Pilar Lopez, sister and partner of the great Spanish dancer, Argentinita.

The theme is a Spanish one, based on superstitions and customs of childless couples in a section of Spain. The music is by Gustave Pittaluga, and the scenery and costumes by Joan Junyer.

"The ballet is full of clever Spanish steps," writes the Chicago critic, Ann Barzell, in Dance News, "but ballet dancers being ballet dancers and too often nothing else, the Spanish style is lacking, and in many spots 'Cuckold's Fair' seems nothing but undistinguished, monotonous folk dancing.

"An exception, of course, is Frederic Franklin, whose ballet this really is. Aside from knowing how to do Spanish dancing, his style of movement with its vibrantly alive quality can always dominate a scene. He has one solo that is wonderful in spite of the fact that the orchestration is a great deal too thin for so exciting a number.

"Danilova is out of her element in the leading feminine role. Ruthanna Boris is out of place in the corps de ballet. Her Spanish dancing is too good and shows up the inadequacy of the rest of the corps. The opening dance, a bulerias for a group of boys, is one of the best parts of the ballet. 'Cuckold's Fair' is not without charm and . . . could be a good ballet."

M. L.

Holiday Matinee

A special holiday matinee of "Rosalinda," at the Shubert, will be played on Washington's Birthday. The usual Wednesday matinee will be omitted that week.

The Budapest String Quartet

Josef Roismann, Alexander Schneider, Boris Kroyt, and Mischa Schneider, who will be heard in a concert on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 27, in Jordan Hall.

Christian Science Radiocast Feb. 20

On Sunday, Feb. 20, at 5 p. m., E. W. T., a Christian Science radiocast is to be given by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This is a regular feature over short-wave Station WRUL on the third Sunday of each month. Henry Edison Williams of Brookline, Mass., a former First Reader in a Christian Science church, will conduct the radiocast.

The program will be radiocast on two frequencies, 11.73 and 15.35 megacycles.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.96 meg., 102.6 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—"Newsletter for Newfoundland." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—George Blake Speaking. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—Vincent Youmans' Ballet Revue," by Massine and Van Grona. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Boston Garden—Ice Follies of 1944. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays and Sundays at 2:30. Through Feb. 28.

Music

Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University—Third concert in the series by the Stradivarius Quartet. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "The Lady Vanishes," Margaret Lockwood, Paul Lukas. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35. "Weekend Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Come Live With Me," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr. 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Big Store," Marx Bros. 2:25, 5:24, 8:20.

Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 10 a. m., 12:47, 3:34, 6:39, 9:44. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:08, 8:13.

Metropolitan—"Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:15.

Modern—"As Thousands Cheer." 10:20 a. m., 1:55, 5:30, 9:05. "Nearly Eighteen." 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7, 10. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Paramount—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:05. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sunny Tufts, Anne Shirley. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Scollay—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "O, My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time." "Last Hazard," "Further Prophecies of Nostradamus." "Realm of Royalty." "Who's Hugh," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:14, 4:10, 7:06, 10:02. "Swing Out the Blues." Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 11:51 a. m., 2:47, 5:43, 8:30.

Telepix—"March of Time—Upbeat in Music." "Unusual Occupations." "Palm Springs." "Trained Dogs," "England's Last Defense." "Bugs Bunny." "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "Gangway for Tomorrow" Margo, John Carradine. 2:30, 5:20, 8:05.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "O, My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Thousands Cheer," Gene Kelly. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck.

Regent: "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. "Somewhere in France," C. Cummings, T. Trinder.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. Continuous 2-11 p. m.

Coolidge Corner: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "She's for Me," David Bruce.

Cleveland Circle: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Gangway to Tomorrow," Margo, J. Carradine. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "A Star Is Born," Janet Gaynor, Fredric March. "Lady Vanishes," Margaret Lockwood, Paul Lukas. 2, 8.

University: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 3:10, 6:15, 9:35. "Nothing Sacred," Carole Lombard, Fredric March. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods, Elyse Knox. "Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney, Jr., Evelyn Ankers.

Codman Square: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margot, Robert Ryan. 1:30, 6:45.

Franklin: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 3:22, 8:14. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2:08, 7, 9:44.

Park: "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, R. Cummings. "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. 2:30, 8:15. "Footlight Glamour," Arthur Lake. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Fighting Sea Monsters," Marine animal feature.

Mystic: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. 3:25, 8:15. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7, 9:45.

Maplewood: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 3:30, 9:30. "Campus Rhythm," Gale Storm, Robert Lowery. 2:02, 8:02.

Strand: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Robert Cummings. 3:10, 8:25. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford. 2:05, 7, 10.

Orpheum: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Prairie Thunder," Dick Foran.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Fired Wife," Diana Barrymore, Robert Paige.

Fellsway: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Something About a Soldier."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, R. Cummings. "Hostages," Luise Rainer.

NATICK — Colonial: "Thousands Cheer," all-star. "The Falcon and the Co-eds," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:05.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern.

NEWTON—Paramount: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jim Lydon, Charles Smith. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Ravaged Earth." "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes. 2, 8.

Strand: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "March of Time." 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central Square: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford.

Strand: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Honeymoon Lodge," Harriet Hilliard, David Bruce.

Capitol and Ball Square: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "The Kansan," Richard Dix.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. 2:08, 7:53. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 3:39, 9:35.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "She's for Me," David Bruce. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. "Margaret Lindsay. "All By Myself," Patric Knowles.

Coolidge: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "The Seventh Victim" Tom Conway.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Franchot Tone, Victor Moore. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven.

Eric Knight's Story of Dog, And English Comedy Incoming

"Lassie Come Home," based on Eric Knight's novel of the same name, will be the feature at the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday. Short features will complete the program.

Roddy McDowall heads a cast which includes Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty, Edmund Gwenn, Nigel Bruce, Elsa Lanchester, Elizabeth Taylor and Ben Webster. Fred M. Wilcox directed the production, which has been done in Technicolor. The story is about a dog, which is sold to a titled Englishman but which refuses to be separated from its devoted young master and returns to the boy across hundreds of miles of English countryside.

Mountainous districts in the State of Washington, the Monterey seacoast, and the San Joaquin river are among the backgrounds photographed for the story.

'Jeannie' from London

An English production, "Jeannie" will be seen starting today at the Majestic and the Normandie. The story is a romantic comedy about a Scottish girl who took her small inheritance and went to Vienna to hear the "Blue Danube" waltz played against its original background. A fortune-hunting Austrian nobleman and a blunt young Yorkshireman play a part in her adventures. Barbara Mullen, who was in the play from which the film is derived, has the title role on the screen. Michael Redgrace, Albert Lieven, Wilfrid Lawson, and Kay Hammond are among the principal players.

'Destination Tokyo'

A second week is scheduled at the Metropolitan for "Destination Tokyo," melodrama of the submarine service, in which Cary Grant, John Garfield, Dane Clark, and Robert Hutton are the principal players. The other feature, "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," with Jimmy Lydon and Charlie Smith, also remains for another week.

'The Lodger'

Starting Thursday the main feature at the Paramount and Fenway will be "The Lodger," horror melodrama said to be based on "Jack-the-Ripper" crimes in London. Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, and George Sanders will be the stars, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Sara Allgood, and Aubrey Mather, the featured players.

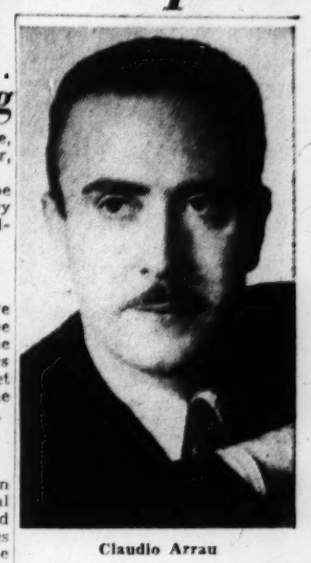
On the same program will be "Career Girl," a back-stage story with Frances Langford and Edward Norris.

'Swingtime Johnny'

At the RKO Boston the feature beginning Thursday will be "Swingtime Johnny," with the Andrews Sisters, Mitchell Ayres and his orchestra, and Harriet Hilliard. On the stage will be the "Hollywood Pin-Up Girls" revue.

'Guadalcanal Diary'

Preston Foster and Lloyd Nolan are starred in "Guadalcanal Diary," the film based on Richard Tregaskis' book, which comes Thursday to the Uptown. The other feature will be "Woman of the Town," with Albert Dekker and Claire Trevor.



Claudio Arrau

Who will give a piano recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Acting as Sam Jaffe Sees It

Sam Jaffe, who will play the star role of Svoboda in "Thank You, Svoboda" at the Plymouth Theater starting Thursday evening, stood in the wings waiting for his cue at a rehearsal of the play. At the director's table, H. S. Kraft, playwright and director, was jotting notes on a pad.

On the stage, Whitford Kane, and a few of the other players were going through the first scene, interrupted occasionally by the voice of Milton Baron, producer, from the auditorium.

"The most difficult part I ever played," echoed Mr. Jaffe. "I should say that was definitely 'Lear.' There's such a sweep to it—emotion carried to the nth power, you might say. The actor who plays the mad King has to virtually generate a thunderstorm all by himself, and it isn't very easy. Of course, there were other difficult ones, such as the old Lama, in the motion picture 'Lost Horizon.' You quite naturally run into a hurdle or two when you set out to play a two-hundred-year-old ancient.

"Every role that the actor undertakes, of course, has to be thoroughly prepared by him; and as a first step in that preparation, he has to have a thorough understanding of the play, and his particular function in it. You might say that each actor is an instrument in an orchestra, and unless the whole score that has to be played is familiar, his contribution cannot be fitted in properly.

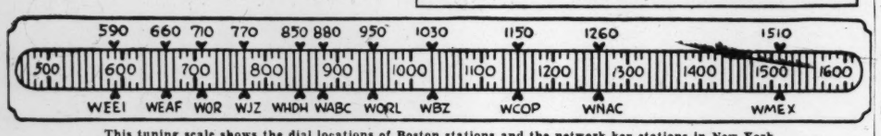
"I should say that the most important single characteristic for an actor to develop is effortlessness—and that effortlessness, paradoxically, can only be achieved by a tremendous amount of effort. To get a gesture, a tone of voice, a manner of carriage to blend inconspicuously, so that the audeince never realizes that they are being consciously blended—that takes work.

"Mr. Kraft, I'm convinced, has as much actual 'theater understanding' as any other contemporary playwright. It's a peculiar thing; he seems to write and visualize at the same time. That is, I'm sure that at the same time that he writes his scenes, in his mind's eye he sees actors playing them. You would think that would be a common playwriting practice—unfortunately, it is not. I don't believe Mr. Kraft has ever written an unplayable scene, which is as high a compliment as I can pay."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	State Dep of Education;	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	guest speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Drama; Musical program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Mystery Drama, with	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:45	'Your Income Tax'	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Santos Ortega	Al Donahue's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Shep Field's Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Drama	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Frank Fallon, sports
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Negro History: Music
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Show Tune Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous: Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	H S Palmer: Rail Policy	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Orch	Treasury Star Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	"Strings That Sing"	"Halls of Montezuma";	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps Series	Program: J. Kiley, mc
8:00	Monty Woolley and	Watch World Go By	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	"This Is France"
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or	Lum 'n' Abner": sketch.	comedy mystery drama	F. Oursler; Paul McNutt	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts": drama	garde: H. Sosnick's Or.	L. Roman; D. Rodney	Dr. Hans Nathan: Music
9:00	Frank Sinatra Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show:	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Piston,
9:15	sical Variety Show	Network program	guest, Betty Hutton	"Believe It or Not"	String Quartet No. 1
9:30	Jack Carson Show:	Chet Sykes' Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings":	Classical Album: Piston,
9:45	guest: Ann Sothern	Dance orchestra: Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	R. Hussey; R. Benchley	String Quartet No. 1
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news.	Local sports
10:15	Victor Herbert	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Sports Preview: A. Ward	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or	'The Symphonette,' M.	Kay Kyser's College of	A. Ford Hinrichs, Int.	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	Marjorie Radovan;	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	M. Paulee: Songs	Lou Bresse's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program.	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Dr.; music; news; w'th'r	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	ship: religious program
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	"Listen, Milady"	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Pianist; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	F. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	"Modern Romances": dr.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Far & Near Tales	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River": drama	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Music for the Missus.
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate": drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"The Lucky Stone": dr	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick Conga": music
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow": dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	"Music for You"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Music;	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Tellin' Us"	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Italian drama: music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills: talk	Hank Lawson's Music	Italian drama: music.
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch's Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Music in Variety	Treasury Star Parade
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster": sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends; Music
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Rodriguez & Sutherland	'The Guiding Light': sk.	News; Music Roundup.	Curtain Time
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	'Today's Children': sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Curtain Time
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies, Be Seated"	'Light of the World': sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Melodies of Home"	Network Variety Show	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Hollywood	Church in the Wildwood	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry; Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Speaker; Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Drama; Musical Prog.	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Vets' Information	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Julia Sanderson; piano-	Jan Garber's Orch.
4:45	Interview: Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	organ; songs; P Barnes	Horace Heidt's Orch.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Fol-	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Art Jarret's Or.
5:15	lies"; E Howe	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": sk.	Irish songs
5:30	Follies; Drama	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish songs
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Page One's News.	'Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	Alvino Rey's Orch.	"Digest"; Songs	Negro History: Music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Show Tune Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous: Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'Star for a Night': dr.;	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	amat'rs; Benay Venuta	J. W. Vandercook, news	"In the Gloaming"	R. Salinger, news; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr.	'Fighting Coast Guards'	Bob Burns, 'Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	Studio speaker
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr.	'Fighting Coast Guards'	Traveler'; Variety	Fred Lang, news	Studio speaker
8:00	Suspense; drama;	Watch the World Go By	Fanny Brice; F. Mor-	Moods for Hoderns	Studio speaker
8:15	Fay Bainter	'Lum 'n' Abner'	gan; Hanley Stafford	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Doolev's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure': dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley: News	"Let's Face the Race	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure': dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	Question"	Music Hall: B. Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Chopin,
9:15	teur program	America's Town Meeting	guest: Cass Daley	'Believe It or Not"	Les Sylphides
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Frankie Master's Orch	Joan Davis; J. Haley;	'Ask Your OPA': Round-	Classical Album: Chopin,
9:45	dr.; music; guest	Dance orchestra; dr	show; Charles Ruggles	table: 'Black Markets'	Les Sylphides
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: Va-	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	U. S. Navy drama	Sammy Eisen's Orch	riety; Dorothy Lamour	Biographical Sketches	Art Kassel's Orch.
10:30	"Romance"; Dick	'The Symphonette,' with	March of Time: L. Rog-	Sen. Robert R. Reynolds	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
10:45	Haymes; gst; or	M. Piastro, conductor	ers, G. McNerney	Parade; Music; Weather	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Glen Gray's Orch	Weather; "Off Record"	Griff Williams' Orch.	Tony Pastors' Orch.
11:30	"Viva America";	Fishermen's program	Music of New World:	George Auld's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Charro Gil Trio	Dance orchestra; News	"Smoke and Steel"	George Auld's Orch.	Day's End: News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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LASSIE COME HOME
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UPTOWN Very Popular Prices HUNT. & MASS. AVE.
JEAN ARTHUR—JOHN WAYNE

Heaviest RAF Attack Crushes Berlin—Battle Seesaws on Italian Fronts

Continued from Page 1

down in a devastating 20-minute attack by 800 to 900 heavy bombers.

Forty-five aircraft are missing from the night's operations, which included other forays.

The RAF waited two weeks to deal this crushing blow against the expiring Capital of the German Reich. Not since Jan. 30, when Berlin was hit by a force approaching 800 planes, had it made a major attack.

It is believed the armada sent over Germany comprised the greatest number of planes ever to fill the Reich's skies in one night, including 1,000 heavy bombers and more than 200 lighter craft. Berlin received the contents of 800 to 900 big bomb bays.

Billows of flame swept through the city when the assault was finished. Crews of reconnoitering Mosquitoes reported a very large field of fire, with smoke pluming four miles into the air.

Just before Berlin was hit a smaller force of Lancasters made a feint attack on Frankfurt-on-Oder, 50 miles east of Berlin, and Mosquitoes bombed targets in Western Germany and Holland. Mines also were laid in enemy waters.

The heaviest previous raid on Berlin was on the night of last Jan. 20 when more than 2,578 tons (2,300 British long tons) were dropped within an hour. The RAF's heaviest previous raid on a single target was its attack on Hannover, about 2,800 tons (2,500 long tons) last Sept. 22.

All bus, tram, and underground traffic in Berlin was reported disrupted. Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers were almost completely silenced.

Returning pilots agreed a ceiling of heavy clouds over Berlin prevented accurate observation of results and also impeded the defenses. They said flak over the target area was intense but inaccurate. Fighter opposition was light as compared with some previous Berlin attacks.

Berlin now has received almost 28,000 tons (25,000 British long tons) of bombs in a series of 15 heavy attacks beginning Nov. 18, 1943. The total heavy bombers lost on these night raids is 467, an average of 31 a raid.

Frankfurt-on-Oder, a city of about 70,000, was attacked only once before, in October, 1940. Its main industries manufacture machinery and chemicals and it is important as a railway center.

Immediately after the planes left, Allied artillery shells began dropping into the monastery ruins and the entire area around.

The Germans may have tried to rush infantry back into the ruins, but whether they succeeded was not known here. The bombing smoked out nearly 300 Nazis.

Clearing weather brought virtually every type of Allied aircraft into action, and Liberators also struck at the Poggibonsi rail yards 20 miles south of Florence. Nine enemy planes were downed, including four over the beachhead, while the Allies lost one.

One formation of invaders caught a string of nearly 200 freight cars in the Tiburtina yards on the outskirts of Rome, hitting them with 500-pound bombs. Another slashed at an equally large concentration at the Trastevere Station on the banks of the Tiber.

German infantry presumably was still in possession of the key hill, above besieged Cassino, where violent battling swept into its 15th day.

The fighting increased in intensity as American soldiers, who already hold one third of the town, continued the methodical destruction of house after house which the Nazis have converted into miniature fortresses.

Headquarters said Carroceto was in German hands. Heavy fighting continued in this neighborhood, with a canning factory there changing hands four times. Allied forces had pushed four miles north of Carroceto to the outskirts of Campo Leone, 16 miles below Rome, but German counterattacks forced them back.

The Germans launched their first attack in several weeks against Eighth Army positions, sending infantry and light tanks against Indian troops. The assault, described as on a "small scale" was beaten back.

Italy:

Breach Is Opened In German Line

American siege guns have opened a concentrated bombardment of Monastery Hill and "breaches" have been opened in that main sector of the German line overlooking Cassino, it was announced, but in the invasion beachhead to the west headquarters acknowledged loss of Carroceto (Aprilia), 10 miles north of Anzio.

Warships again battered the Germans ringing the beachhead and RAF Wellingtons flung down block busters in a night attack.

United States artillery opened up on Monastery Hill following the aerial destruction of historic Mt. Cassino Abbey, which the Germans had converted into a fortress.

Photographic reconnaissance showed that the Benedictine Monastery was destroyed Feb. 15 in the attack by United States heavy and medium bombers, and artillery fire. Only a small portion of the west wall was left.

Infantrymen who watched the assault said the bombing was "extremely accurate and successful."

South Pacific:

Allies Occupy Green Islands

Landings by United States and New Zealand troops in the Green Islands Feb. 14 marked another 125-mile hop toward Rabaul from the American beachhead on Bougainville, and the first Allied advance in the South Pacific beyond the Solomons.

Nissan Island, largest of the Green group, had been used by the Japanese as a daytime barge hideout on the two nights' journey between New Ireland and Buka. It is about 120 miles east of Rabaul and 230 southeast of Kavieng, New Ireland.

A large New Zealand force made the main landing, South Pacific Headquarters said, meeting only machine-gun resistance. With them came American complements, including Seabees, who immediately began unloading heavy machinery and putting it to work.

The commander, New Zealand Maj. Gen. J. E. Barrowclough, warned correspondents that the tiny, but mightily important, horseshoe-shaped island was in the shadow of New Britain and New Ireland, and he expected determined air attacks by the enemy during the first few days. Ground action was expected to continue a few days.

Allied raiders landed on Nissan Jan. 31, stayed 24 hours, but found no installations.

The evidence then was that there were perhaps 50 Japanese on the island, and they either were going to or from New Ireland.

Nissan is about 14 miles long, with a lagoon seven miles long and three miles wide. The Green group also includes tiny Sirot, Bion, and Barahun Islands. The main entrance to the lagoon is between Nissan and Barahun.

The landing was protected by warships as big as cruisers and apparently took the Japanese by surprise. The enemy's machine-gun fire did no damage to landing craft, a naval spokesman said.

The Allies' grip on these northern islands and their bases to the south will permit troops to hunt out enemy garrisons at their leisure.

Announcement of the landing on the group of five islands, which form an atoll 16 miles long by 14 miles wide with an interior lagoon, explains in part the reason for the mounting aerial offensive against enemy airdromes at Rabaul and at Kavieng. Kavieng is 230 miles northwest of the Green Islands.

Once German protectorates, the Green Islands were transferred to Great Britain in 1900 and administered by Australia since 1920.

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Supply Lines Cut

Capture of Green Islands, at the northern tip of the Solomons, gives the Allies control of the Japanese shipping supply lines going southward from the main base at Rabaul to the 22,000 Japanese soldiers scattered around larger islands of the Solomons to the south.

Nazi 'Commandos' Experts in Retreat

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 16

New German military units highly trained in the warfare of retreat and known as "Destruction Commandos" have been assigned to duty with every Nazi division on the Italian and Russian fronts, it was learned today.

These units were said to have taken over on an intensified scale the demolition assignments previously left to the German Pioneer Corps, which was trained more in fortification construction and front-line bridge and road repair than in tactics of retreat.

MacArthur Says:

Allies Must Defeat Japanese Army

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said that Japan cannot be defeated through blockade and bombing alone.

"We must defeat Japan's Army and for that purpose our strategy must devise ways and means to bring our ground forces into contact with his at decisive points," he said in a special statement.

"Blockade and bombing are powerful weapons but decisive results in modern war can only be achieved through the combined efforts of all three forces—ground, naval, and air," General MacArthur declared.

"The strongest military element of Japan is the Army which must be defeated before our success is assured. This can only be done by the use of large ground forces. It's useless and misleading to talk of short cuts.

"It's teamwork of a united, well-balanced command used as a unit and not the preponderance of any one element that is essential to victory. We delude ourselves if we plan otherwise. Just as is the case with Germany, we must devise ways and means to bring our ground forces into contact with his at decisive points."

The General said the old concept of Japan as a predominantly maritime nation based upon its island empire is no longer "factual," adding:

"With her immense holdings on the Asiatic Continent, Manchuria, Korea, and Northern China, to say nothing of her southern mainland conquests, she has become intrinsically a continental power with her greatest potential inland.

"Her outlying islands of the Pacific represent an outpost position important, it is true, but no longer decisive."

Russia:

Red Army Pushes Towards Pskov

The Red Army made rapid progress along the highway and railway between Luga and Pskov toward the communication junctions of Byelaya and Keofilova-Pustin while southeast of Lake Peipus other Soviet units struggled through dense forests and swamps protecting Pskov on the north.

Down in the northwest corner of the Dnieper Bend the struggle of German forces trapped in the Cherkasy pocket entered its final stage. There every ravine, trench and clump of woods was the scene of desperate fighting. Russian troops threw back repeated rescue attacks by Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's tank Brigades.

The advance toward Pskov in the north, however, was more spectacular, for it exemplified Russian fighting tactics as well as any campaign to date—the strategy of fighting down highways and side roads rather than attacking on a straight-line front.

Byelaya is on the Leningrad-Pskov railway between Luga and Pskov and is connected with Gdov to the west by an excellent highway. Keofilova-Pustin is 12 miles east of Byelaya on the Luga-Pskov highway junction for the road leading to the southwestern shore of Lake Ilmen.

Units of Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army are within 17 miles of Byelaya and less than that from Keofilova-Pustin. These two towns are the immediate Soviet objectives before the main attack on Pskov begins, for they form part of its outer defense system and there are indications the Germans are throwing up new fortifications.

South and southeast of Gdov, between the southern shore of Lake Peipus and Pskov, lies a thin belt of forests with no such highway as the one connecting Pskov with Luga. The Army newspaper Red Star said that the Germans were concentrating their troops in the forest settlements, and this probably will force the Russians to use wide outflanking movements to capture them.

The Red Army is being aided by bands of guerrillas who infiltrate behind German-held villages to cut vital supply routes and who then join with the main Russian forces when they close in on the enemy.

Burma:

Japanese Yield On Haka Front

The Japanese have been forced to abandon some positions on the Haka front in Burma, while heavy fighting continued in the Arakan area where an enemy force estimated at 2,000 penetrated Allied lines recently and engaged in hand-to-hand battles with British and Indian troops.

The Japanese withdrew Feb. 13 after their positions were set on fire, a Southeast Asia Headquarters communiqué said.

Losses in Italy:

British Casualties Total 36,626

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that British and Dominion casualties in Italy from the initial landing on Sept. 3, 1943, until Feb. 12 were 7,635 killed, 23,283 wounded, and 5,708 missing—a total of 36,626.

These figures do not include casualties suffered by the RAF or the Royal Navy, he said.

Argentine Backs Pan-Americanism

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—"Argentina knows and feels that the destiny of America is her own destiny," Adrian C. Escobar, new Argentine Ambassador, said in presenting his credentials to President Roosevelt Feb. 15.

"My country does not, in any manner, practice isolation," he added. "It has maintained and will always maintain the necessity for the closest union among the peoples of America."

Of Argentina's rupture with the Axis, he said that his Government took a "categorical determination . . . interpreting the desire of our people to break off relations with Germany and Japan in view of the seriousness of activities which wounded its most noble sentiments."

President Roosevelt replied that Argentina's severance of relations with the Axis "has been received with satisfaction by free people everywhere."

Press Hits Anzio Radio Curb

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Delayed dispatches from the Anzio bridgehead below Rome said today that the Allied Command had banned the use of on-the-spot radio facilities to news correspondents, decreeing that news copy must be carried by courier service and censored at base headquarters on policy as well as security grounds.

A Reuters dispatch, dated Feb. 13, said that Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Command had taken this action because of annoyance caused by some press dispatches concerning the beachhead operation. The dispatch said there was criticism of reports which called the beachhead another Tobruk or Dunkirk.

Norman Clark, representing the combined British press, said in a dispatch also dated Feb. 13 that this "bridling" of the correspondents' attempts to represent the day-to-day situation correctly "must not be allowed to stand."

Declaring that frontline dispatches now will be anticipated by reports written far from the scene of action, Mr. Clark said the latter will always tend "to oscillate violently in contrast to those written in full knowledge of the facts."

"There have been fights before on this issue of war reporting," Mr. Clark added, "and in every case the point has eventually been conceded."

Runaway Youths Held Chief Source Of Increasing Juvenile Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Runaway boys and girls and youths, who leave home to obtain work or to follow the soldiers, are the chief source of increasing juvenile delinquency in war expanded communities, according to a special community report by the National Probation Association following a study of the problem in San Diego, Calif., a community expanded by war industries and military and naval camps.

Within a three-year period, San Diego's population increased 52 per cent, and in the same period arrests of resident children and youth under 18 jumped over 53 per cent. Arrests of runaway and nonresident children, however, increased 400 per cent, the report discloses, adding that the increase was greatest among girls.

For proper treatment of the youths and better protection of the public, the report recommends a full-time juvenile court judge and expansion of the probation department with trained workers; a juvenile-court building with detention quarters to prevent the frequent detention of children in jail; separation of nondelinquent children from those in custody, and more effective guidance work through schools and a child-guidance clinic.

Education rather than punishment of parents to curb delinquency is urged, and "the detention of court children," according to the report, "is no easy problem and few communities have solved it in a satisfactory manner."

Disclosing that 42 children and youths under 18 were in the county jail in one month, and that during a nine-month period 66 children were detained in the city jail, one of whom was a 17-year-old boy who had to remain there almost six months while awaiting transportation to his home in Texas, the report stresses the need of more prompt disposition of the cases of children to shorten detention periods.

Fewer Inductions For Limited Service

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the United States Navy, reported Feb. 14 the armed forces would cut down immediately the number of men inducted for limited service.

"Most of the men inducted from now on will be those physically qualified for duty as replacements and not those restricted to limited service," he stated in a speech at the annual congress on medical education and licensure.

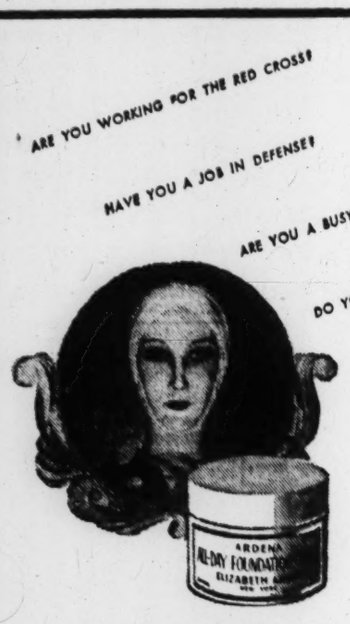
He said thousands of veterans returning from the war zones would be used in a limited service capacity. "They will make splendid teachers," he added.

The Admiral advised the doctors to protect their postwar plans at least three years in the future.

Eastwood Appointed Governor of Gibraltar

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas R. Eastwood as Governor and Commander in Chief of Gibraltar was announced Feb. 15.

The former chief of Britain's Northern Command succeeds Lieut. Gen. Sir Frank Noell MacFarlane, who recently was named Deputy President of the Allied Control Commission for Italy.



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"My hat's off to Studebaker. You're certainly right when you say the Studebaker Champion is engineered to save an owner money and built to withstand hard punishment.

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"On the three Champions, my total maintenance bills, outside of proper servicing, did not exceed $40."

* * *

W. M. Byrd's experience checks with that of many other Studebaker owners.

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Hull Supports Free Press for World; Britons Protest New Censorship of News

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Official American support of a policy of international free press was disclosed today with belated publication of a letter written by Secretary of State Cordell Hull which decried political censorship.

Secretary Hull noted that the Axis might be able to make propaganda of criticism of one ally in the press of another, and he also declared that such criticism might have an irritating effect in the country criticized. But, he said, the long range interests of good international relations are best served by a free exchange of information between friendly nations.

It was understood that both Anthony Eden, Foreign Minister of Great Britain and Byron Price, American Director of Censorship, subscribed to the Secretary's views, which were expressed on the specific issue of political censorship between the United States and Great Britain.

Aired by Stettinius

The American policy was brought into the open by Edward R. Stettinius, Undersecretary of State, who is acting Secretary in the absence of Secretary Hull, now on vacation in Florida. Mr. Stettinius was asked for comment on London dispatches stating that the British Government with the backing of the State Department had appointed two Foreign Office officials to the British Censorship Office to tighten controls on outgoing news of a political nature.

Mr. Stettinius said the Department had not requested any such action and that United States policy with respect to political censorship had been set forth by Secretary Hull in November, 1942, in a letter to Mr. Price and a telegram to Ambassador Winant who was instructed to advise the London Government of Washington's policy.

Mr. Stettinius quoted from the telegram Secretary Hull's belief that "fundamentally the long range interests of international friendships are best served by permitting the people of any country to know what people in friendly countries are thinking and saying about them, however unpleasant some of those opinions may be."

This, Mr. Stettinius added, is still the American policy.

A copy of Mr. Hull's letter to Mr. Price indicated that about the only standard of censorship of international news exchange among friendly countries supported by this country is that of military security.

A Frank Opinion

The letter said:

"You have no doubt seen in the New York Times of Nov. 24 a story cabled from London under date of Nov. 22 in which the charge is made that current practices of both the United States and British censorship authorities tend 'to reduce open and honest criticism to the level of a whispering campaign.'

"I realize that the problem of censorship in this field is particularly difficult and that Axis propaganda is quick to seize upon criticism of any one of the United Nations by any of the others. It is also true that the reproduction in this country of criticism of it, some of which is irresponsible, in England has an irritating effect and that the same is true of reproduction in England of American criticism of Great Britain.

"At the same time I feel that fundamentally the long range interests of international friendship are best served by permitting the people of any country to know what people in friendly countries are thinking annd saying about them, however unpleasant some of those opinion may be.

"I would be grateful for an indication of your views as to whether or not there is any basis for Mr. Daniell's (the New York Times' reporter's) criticism of censorship either here or in England and if so what might be done to meet the problem. I have telegraphed Ambassador Winant to make a similar inquiry of the British authorities."

British Church Paper Fourth Term Booster

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 16 .

Minister of Information Brendan Bracken said in the House of Commons today that a recent article in a Church of England newspaper calling for a fourth term for President Roosevelt had not been subject to censorship.

"The newspaper that printed this is one of five Church of England newspapers and does not claim to be the official voice of the Church," Mr. Bracken said. He spoke in reply to a question.

Asked whether he was doing "everything to make the matter clear in the United States," the Minister replied: "Although this is not exactly a function of government, this point has been well put by various American newspapers which have observed that ecclesiastical newspapers ought not to dabble in politics."

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16—A wave of protest is rising here against the trend toward increasing censorship of opinion, particularly on diplomatic news.

A number of British papers, especially weeklies, The Christian Science Monitor learns, are preparing to join American correspondents in a protest against what is viewed in journalistic circles here as a growing tendency to restrict free expression of opinion on matters of international policy.

The question has come to the fore following the recent appointment of two new "advisers on foreign affairs" to the British Ministry of Information Censorship.

The appointees are Sir Robert MacLeod Hodgson and Sir Reginald Hervey Hoare. Both are retired diplomats, Sir Robert having seen 38 years' service in France, Algiers, Siberia, Moscow, and Spain, and Sir Reginald having served nearly 40 years in Italy, Turkey, China, Russia, Poland, Egypt, Persia, and elsewhere.

Two Sides of Case

Although their office is at the Ministry of Information, the new censorship advisers are in the employ of the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office case is that they are not intended to interfere with the free expression of opinion, but that, as Sir Robert put it, "our job is to see that stories are not cabled out of this country that are likely to stir up discord between the Allies."

The correspondents' case is that in practice this results in restrictive censorship on other than security grounds, and that it is also likely to result in suppression of facts which are bound to get out eventually, thus causing more discord than if they are published freely as problems arise.

Actually, the development isn't entirely new. Throughout the war there has been a Foreign Office adviser attached to British Ministry of Information Censorship, and "doubtful" messages are often referred to him. From the first, foreign correspondents have protested against censorship of this sort, on the basis that only censorship on security grounds is justifiable.

On Security Grounds

The Government, on the contrary, has maintained that certain diplomatic matters have a definite security angle, and the question has been the subject of constant debate.

The present outburst is due to indications—such as the appointment of two such prominent diplomats as Sir Robert and Sir Reginald—that the Foreign Office intends to increase its efforts to restrict free expression of opinion on diplomatic events.

Foreign Office spokesmen deny that it has any such intention; but some correspondents here have been finding increasing difficulty lately in getting through censorship critical comments on such matters as the relations between Britain, America, and Russia.

It has not been possible here to confirm reports that the tightening up of diplomatic censorship restrictions has been done at the request of the United States Department of State.

Co-operation Asked

It is true, however, that there have been instances in the past when the State Department, through the Embassy here in London, has enlisted co-operation of British censorship in restricting comment on diplomatic developments. The Embassy has always contended that this is done only for security reasons.

Problem at bottom is one of whether the phrase "censorship on security grounds" is to be interpreted in a broad or narrow sense.

The tendency of governments, and especially the diplomatic department, is always to take the attitude that critical comment on foreign policy may disrupt Allied unity and thereby become a security matter.

The correspondents' view on the contrary is that such broad interpretation opens the door to suppression of opinion far more dangerous to ultimate Allied unity than free day-to-day comment in the press.

Armistice Appeal Urged by League

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Postponement of the invasion of Europe "until every possible appeal for an armistice has been made to the German people, over the heads of the Nazi government," was asked of President Roosevelt Feb. 15 by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The letter, signed by Dorothy Medders Robinson, President, and Dorothy Detzer, Secretary, expressed conviction that "there are still unexplored possibilities. . . ."

Accompanying the letter was a proposed draft of peace terms to be offered, by leaflet and radio, including: Evacuation of occupied territroy, demobilization, liberty for war and political prisoners and internees, cessation of persecution and discrimination on grounds of race, religion or nationality, relief of stricken populations on a strict humanitarian basis, recognition of governments based on popular consent, and a pledge of co-operation in erection of international institutions for the security, prosperity and freedom of the "world community."

Pacific Incident

Associated Press from Marine Corps

Command Post in Marshalls

Advanced Marine signal unit sets up a hasty command post in the ruins of Japanese building on Namur shortly after they stormed ashore to capture this island in the Kwajalein Atoll.

Jimmy Stewart 'Real Soldier'

A U. S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 16 (AP)—He is Maj. James Stewart, in peacetime one of Hollywood's leading actors.

But around the brightly-burning little belly stoves of the Nissen huts, in the mud and damp English cold of this Liberator base, where Jimmy Stewart commands a squadron, a lot of the time you'd hardly know he was around.

A tall airman in flying cap, flying jacket, olive drab trousers and arctics, who walks into the Intelligence Office, he pulls a chair up to the stove and reads a magazine for an hour without saying a word. No one pays any particular attention.

But when he jumps into conversation the Stewart personality begins to sparkle. This is when you realize he is the Stewart of "Philadelphia Story," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," and "You Can't Take It With You."

He gestures with his flicking fingers. His eyes take on a mischievous gleam, his mouth a contagious smile. Out come dry humor and sizzling wisecracks which leaves his pals in stitches.

Major Stewart dislikes receiving attention because of his movie career. He wants his crews to get credit for their dangerous work and shuns the spotlight himself.

As a squadron commander he directs the operations of 15 bombers and 150 men who take them into combat, led frequently by himself. The squadron commanders take turns going on raids under Air Force regulations. Major Stewart would go on every raid if they'd let him.

When missions are on, he and other squadron and group executives often work until 2 a. m., catch a couple hours' rest, and get up at 4:30 a. m. for the briefing.

Fellow airmen rarely refer to Major Stewart as an actor. They say he is a "real soldier." That's about the highest compliment at their command.

Army Chief Urges Hitler To Recall Men in Finland

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16 (AP)—The German commander in northern Finland was reported today to have urged Adolf Hitler to recall his troops to avert their entrapment by a Russian-Finnish peace, direct negotiations for which now appear to be under way.

A German source said the request had been relayed to Berlin by Col. Gen. Edward Dietl and asserted there were indications that a number of transport officers, essential for any large-scale movement, already had been assigned to General Dietl's command.

This informant expressed doubt that Hitler would follow General Dietl's advice, particularly in view of the fact that the Russians recently have recaptured vital nickel mines in the Ukraine, leaving Finland as Germany's chief remaining source of that vital metal.

He said, however, that Col. Gen. Hans Jürgen Stumpff of the Nazi air force had virtually abandoned his Finnish headquarters in favor of Oslo. General Stumpff also was reported to have ordered the withdrawal of German fighter and bomber squadrons from the Rovaniemi and Kemi airfields in Finland to Norway.

It has been estimated that Germany now has about seven divisions of troops in Finland. Their presence undoubtedly has caused the Finns to proceed cautiously in the matter of effecting a separate peace with Russia, for they fear reprisal measures which the Germans might take.

While Helsingfors would neither confirm nor deny that peace negotiations with Russia are under way, it was disclosed that Juhu Kusti Paasikivi, former Finnish Cabinet Minister who arrived here last week, had conferred yesterday with the Soviet Minister to Sweden, Mme. Alexandra Kollontay.

The Finnish legation in Stockholm, which disclosed the meeting, indicated that the two expected to have another conference, but gave no indication of the nature of their talks.

[The British Radio said today that Eljas Errko, former Finnish Foreign Minister, who also arrived in Stockholm recently, had returned to Helsingfors.]

Nazi Marshal Fired

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The British Radio yesterday quoted the Finnish newspaper Uusi Suomi as saying that German Field Marshal Georg von Kuechler, Commander in Chief of Nazi armies on the northern Russian front, was relieved of his command last month.

The newspaper, in a dispatch from Tallinn, Estonia, said Field Marshal von Kuechler had "incurred Hitler's displeasure because he did not succeed in stopping the Russian Leningrad offensive." Marshal von Kuechler was reported replaced by Col. Gen. Walther Model, for two years Commander of the German Ninth Army on the central Russian front.

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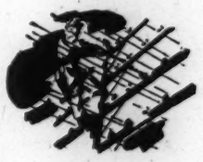

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Estonians Flee to Finland as Refuge

Estonia

Continued from Page 1

to work in factories and on farms. A few join the Finnish Army in the fight against the Russians. They prefer to fight the Russians under the Finnish "brother nation" rather than under the Germans.

Some Estonians are getting off to Sweden, but not so many as to Finland. Latvians and Lithuanians are trying to reach Finland, too, but it is more difficult for them than for Estonians who are only three or four hours by water from Helsingfors.

Many Estonians who are unable to reach Finland take to the woods and hide among the peasants. A large number of Tallinn policemen have disappeared in this manner in recent weeks, due to fear that the Germans would put them in action behind the front against Russian Partisans.

Either because of lack of time and men or interest, the Germans do not check up very thoroughly on the deserting policemen. In one case of a Tallinn policeman hiding with relatives near the city, the German authorities merely came to the farm and asked whether he was there, but didn't bother searching for him.

Though without mountains, Estonia offers many good hideouts in forests and swamps.

Why Fight for Germans?

German rule, closely following upon by the no means gentle Russian occupation, has so exhausted Estonians that indifference to the war issues is widespread. "Why should we fight for the Germans?" is perhaps the most common attitude, leaving flight as the favorite solution, although a solution not available to all.

There remain some Estonians who are willing to stand and fight the Russians. But the Germans made the mistake of sending the best elements of the Estonians to the Ukraine and Stalingrad instead of saving them to defend their own country. Lack of manpower is strongly in evidence in cities and on farms.

Between the Hammer and Anvil Estonians under the Swastika are fighting Estonians under the Soviet Star in the vicinity of Narva.

The "Volunteer" Estonian SS recruited under the threat of capital punishment take to the woods or escape to Finland whenever possible.

A Popular Anecdote

A popualr anecdote illustrates the attitude of the Estonians. One Estonian desiring a warm room in prison went to an Estonian police station and told a police official he had listened to the British Radio.

The official answered, "Tell me what they said as I didn't have time to hear it last night." He went to another police officer and told him he had illegally slaughtered a pig. The police officer said, "Could you sell me some chops?" Then he went to an officer in German uniform and tore his badges and shoulder straps off, whereupon the Nazi officer asked, "Have the Germans left already?"

During the last 725 years Estonians have only been an independent state for two decades. They realize that if the Germans win they would not obtain their freedom again. German rule has strengthened the impression given by Hitler who wrote in "Mein Kampf" that Russia and its border states must be German land.

However, affection for the Russians is not much greater, even among the Estonian working class, as the Russians during their occupation of the country deported with all too strong a hand.

From Both Sides

The Russians were experts at mass deportation to Siberia, the Germans put males in labor camps and the Army; the Russians confiscated farmland and houses, the Germans took farm products and free rent.

Estonians were quickly alienated from the Germans by preferential treatment and the status which the Germans took for themselves, including higher pay, three times more food, chocolates and other delicacies "for Germans only."

Estonians, on the other hand, have not had fresh textiles for years. The only exceptions to this are those working for the Germans who get one pair of socks yearly. First, the Russians took as much cloth, sugar, and other commodities as they could find, then the Germans took what was left.

Though the Germans took most of the profits, the return of property to the system private ownership by the Germans made a favorable impression on some Estonians, especially among the middle class.

Restaurant "Trust"

A good example is provided by the restaurants of Tallinn. The Soviets confiscated them and formed a Soviet "trust" of more than half of Tallinn's restaurants—all with more than five workers. The Germans gradually returned these to private owners.

At present about half of the former owners have been found, and only 30 of the restaurants are still without owners and still being managed by the "trust," now under the Germans. Development in other branches is similar.

Farms confiscated by the Russians were returned to farmers by the Germans after a period of trial for farmers as managers during which they had to deliver a certain amount of produce to the Germans.

Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler's recent visit to Baltic countries to mobilize them and get 100,000 men in Latvia and a corresponding number in other two states for a "crusade" against Bolshevism under native leadership and initiative might possibly have succeeded if the Reich had granted these countries nominal independence.

Himmler is said to have agreed to carry the independence demands to Hitler, but apparently Hitler preferred to mobilize the Baltics under German orders.

In Estonia enforced mobilization was only about 60 per cent successful. Results in Lithuania and Latvia were similar.

Baltic Evacuees

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16 (AP)—A recent dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper Social Demokraten, reported to the Office of War Information, said Nazi authorities in East Prussia anticipated having to handle at least 1,500,000 evecuees from the Baltic countries and Northern Poland as the Russian Army advanced.

"Tens of thousands" of Germans and Estonians are in flight from Tallinn, the Swedish dispatch said, and trains can be seen moving westward with passengers even clinging precariously to the roofs of the coaches and freight-cars.

Horses, bicycles and automobiles drawn by oxen—there is virtually no gasoline available—jam the highways, Social Demokraten said.

In Riga, "thousands of German civilians" are competing for berths on ships bound to Germany, the newspaper also reported.

Successful Journey's End

Wide World

Return Trip From Germany

The home stretch of a mission, escorting heavy bombers on large-scale raids on Frankfort, is what is engaging the attention of (left to right) Radio Mechanic Staff Sergeant Thomas Shickh of Lakewood, Ohio; Armorer Sergeant Charles S. Brown of North-East, Md., and Crew Chief Staff Sergeant Joseph A. Kronock of Minneapolis, Minn., seated on tanks that will be put on the incoming plane about to land.

Allies to Raid Any Shrines Used by Germans as Shelters

Italy

Continued from Page 1

terday the Germans paid the price for not getting out sooner.

"It Had to Be"

American Flying Fortresses and other Allied aircraft bombed the building so heavily and precisely that only a small portion of the west wall is reported undestroyed, and Nazi troops seeking to escape were cut down by the fire of Allied ground forces.

The opinion of Roman Catholic airmen in the Allied air forces was summed up in the words of one chaplin: "I am sorry the Monastery was destroyed, but since the Germans were using it for military purposes it had to be."

This is the fourth time the Monte Cassino Monastery has been destroyed since it was built in the year 528. The first time was by the Lombards in the sixth century; the second by the Saracens in the tenth century; the third by an earthquake in 1349.

Famous Library

Normally it was occupied by some 40 monks and 200 students engaged in research work of various kinds, and the buildings housed an observatory, and meteorological and seismological stations. It also held one of the finest libraries in Europe, containing 80,000 volumes and 1,200 ancient manuscripts.

The Abbey Church, erected in the seventeenth century, was a much-prized example of baroque architecture and rich with gold mosaics, frescoes, and paintings by old masters. Most of the treasures are believed to have been removed before the tide of war rolled up to the Abbey hill.

Yesterday ace American dive-bombers—flying Invader fighter-bombers fitted with airbrakes to permit a vertical dive—dive-bombed the railway yards at Rome, taking scrupulous care to ensure that the bombs didn't fall elsewhere.

Care in Bombing

This was the scene at the briefing when stress was laid on the importance of the target being approached so as to prevent the danger of bombs falling near areas marked with white rings on a large reconnaissance photograph and marked "mustn't be damaged." These included Vatican City, the Forum, the Coliseum, and St. Paul's Basilica.

Unshaven young airmen, roused early from their beds, stood around the chart and studied the tactics for blasting the railroads the Germans have been using despite the Italian declaration of Rome as an open city.

The approach selected was more dangerous than others not adopted on account of the possibility of miss hits. This ensured that when the Americans released their bombs after a dive they could pull out and away from the city.

It meant that late releases couldn't fall on the City itself and any premature ones would descend on the Flavio-Bondo sidings themselves, as much a military objective as selected targets on the outskirts of the City proper.

Food Aid for Axis Victims Re-Examined at Washington

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The United States Government is "re-examining in the light of existing circumstances" the possibility of sending food to Occupied Europe, Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said today, although he emphasized that the question of feeding those Axis victims was primarily a military matter.

Mr. Stettinius' comment follows action yesterday of the Senate which approved a resolution on this same matter that has been held up for more than a year because of British opposition to any loosening of the continental blockade.

The resolution which is purely advisory merely requested that the Government endeavor to work out a relief system "for all stricken and hungry countries where the need is now the most acute."

Change in Conditions

Today's remarks by Mr. Stettinius emphasized that while the Department of State was deeply symathetic toward the distress of the populations of Occupied Europe, it had to be kept in mind that the primary objective of this Government was to bring the war to a successful conclusion at the earliest moment. Understanding that, he went on, one could easier understand the complications involved in any decision on feeding Europe.

The Acting Secretary's comment, however, that despite the need for considering whether any such plans would if carried out help the enemy this Government was re-examining its policy on this matter suggests that the time may be approaching when Germany's defeat is so sure and the invasion so near that feeding in some degree will be a military advantage to the Allies rather than the enemy.

The Senate resolution called for consultation with Great Britain, Switzerland, and Sweden on plans for feeding people in Belgium, Norway, Poland, the Netherlands, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio commented that since the introduction of the resolution a year ago conditions had so changed in France that it might be possible to start feeding there too. He emphasized that food shipments were dependent on guarantees from the German Government that they would get to the children for whom they were intended. Another qualification, he said, was that none of this food would find its way into Germany and that Germany would not use such shipments to reduce the food already supplied to those countries.

Warning to Germany

Should Germany at any time break its guarantee, Senator Taft said, shipments would stop and the amount the Germans could seize at any one time would be infinitesimal.

Herbert Hoover, European relief director in World War I, supports the Senate resolution. And witnesses assured Senators in previous hearings that food and ships could be obtained for such feeding programs.

In re-examining the situation as Mr. Stettinius disclosed the State Department was doing, it is assumed that discussions with the British must be going on, since it has been Britain's position in the main that any relaxation of the blockade would aid Germany that has held up action.

Thomas Says Curb Placed On Medals for War Dogs

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 16 (AP)—William Thomas, past national commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, says he has been informed by the Adjutant General's office that War Department medals designed for soldiers no longer will be awarded to dogs.

Germany's Need of Balkans Tied to Retirement in North

Russia

Continued from Page 1

Vatutin's next attempt to cut the Odessa-Lvov railway, 100 miles nearer Germany.

These huge losses— or impending losses—to my mind rule out the theory that Marshal von Manstein has been acting according to plan. He was ordered to hold the door into the Balkans and he has suffered crippling losses in his attempt to carry out his orders.

Retirement in North

Meanwhile in the North, the depth of the Russian advance has been much the same as in the south over the last few weeks; but there has been no Russian claim to any large haul of prisoners or to the isolation of any big German formation.

I think therefore that we may assume that strategic retirement in the north may be going according to plan. But before we can accept this premise I feel I should advance some reason to support it. Why should the German General Staff be prepared to give ground in the north but be so tenacious in holding it in the south? The effect on Germany's satellites provides the answer.

A deep withdrawal in the north would only leave one ally in the lurch—Finland; and only one occupied country need be evacuated—Norway. A strategic retirement is unpleasant, but the effect of a withdrawal in the north is of far less moment than it would be in the south.

Reading of Strategy

Complete evacuation of the Ukraine in a westerly direction would, on the other hand, open the whole of the Balkans to a Russian advance through a gap between the Transylvanian Alps and the Black Sea.

Now a conflagration in the Balkans would have a much more serious effect on German strategy than a fallen Finland and a liberated Norway.

So Marshal von Manstein has orders to hang on in the Southwestern Ukraine and when the Odessa-Lvov railway is cut to retire to the Bessarabian gap in order to cover the Balkans.

That is my reading of German strategy on the Russian front.

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American Machinery Overseas Valued as Trade Developer

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—The construction machinery made in United States industries and taken overseas by the United States Corps of Engineers, to do war jobs, is preparing the way for future expanded foreign markets, the American Road Builders' Association was told at its 41st annual meeting and Postwar Highway Conference, held here recently.

Foreign countries are making discoveries of what American construction machinery can do, and they will want more of it after the war, said Lieut. Col. E. R. Needles, Chief Redistribution and Salvage Branch, Supply Division, Military Supply, United States Corps of Engineers.

To do the construction job given to it, he explained, the United States Corps of Engineers had to accumulate 100,000 pieces of machinery, costing $200,000,000. Much of this equipment has been shipped and reshipped to other countries during the past year. Some of it, for example, helped to build the Alaskan Highway, and is now being reconditioned for further use.

"With such machinery, and often too little of it," said Colonel Needles, "our boys are doing construction jobs that any contractor in this country would be proud to have a part in.

"In one instance," he stated, "American boys took a miniature railway, a few dump cars, and a truck, and in a very few days built an airfield. The Japs took months to do the same thing with hand labor.

"Our boys," he continued, "are teaching roadbuilding and other construction lessons to foreign countries. We have some efficient salesmen overseas, showing what our machinery can accomplish. They are paving the way for one of the biggest postwar markets for construction equipment. And in the wake of better roads and transportation in those countries, other markets will come."

At present, said Colonel Needles, there are three places for every piece of construction equipment the United States Corps of Engineers has, both in this country and abroad. If anyone thinks it's being "worn out," transporting it from one place to another, that's the reason, he said.

Because of the vast amount of new construction as well as reconstruction that will be needed in wartorn countries when peace comes, Colonel Needles thinks most of the machinery now overseas will, and should, remain there. Besides, he claimed, it would need a great deal of reconditioning to make it fit for postwar roadbuilding here.

Speculation Avoided

There need be no fear at any rate, he declared, that such machinery will be brought back here and "dumped" or released to speculators, with a resulting depress in markets.

Other speakers from "Washington" agreed. In answer to emphatic demands from road machinery manufacturers that surplus equipment be returned to its original makers, to be disposed of through normal trade channels, spokesmen for the Government said it has no intention of permitting such equipment to get into the hands of speculators. The Procurement Division in Washington uses the sealed bid method to dispose of war surpluses, they said. Sealed bids won't accept less than a fair price, and speculators don't want to buy at a fair price. There is therefore no danger, they claimed, of the machinery going to them.

"South America is in great need of construction equipment, and is an outlet for some of this surplus," said A. R. Guider, Chief Requisition Division, Foreign Economic Administration. "South America has representatives here now, looking for good, used equipment. Last year they asked for new equipment, but we couldn't give it to them."

Big Antitank Ditch Built in Denmark

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 16

The Germans have built extensive anti-invasion defenses, including a gigantic antitank ditch, along the coastline of Denmark, just over 300 miles across the North Sea from Britain, and have increased the Nazi occupation force to seven full divisions, according to reports.

The ditch was described as stretching from Jammer Bay on the northeastern tip of Denmark to a point several hundred miles to the south. Behind the ditch, the Nazis were said to have erected concrete bunkers and heavy gun emplacements and to have laid extensive mine fields. Reports said thousands of workers completed the fortifications this year.

24 Negro Navigators On Final Cadet Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONDO, Texas, Feb. 16—The nation's first class of Negro navigation cadets, scheduled to be graduated on Feb. 26, with commissions in the Army Air Forces, are navigating eight C-60 Lockheed Lodestar planes from Hondo Army Air Field to New York City this week, the War Department reported.

Constituting the final combat training phase of the cadets as AAF students, the flight will include landings at Chicago and Pittsburgh. They have completed 16 weeks of their 18-week course.

It is estimated that about 24 navigation cadets are participating in the flight. Other personnel consists of 18 pilots under the command of Maj. G. B. Price, Air Corps, veteran pilot and commander of Group III at Hondo Field; 13 navigation officers (instructors), headed by Lieut. George F. McInerney, Air Corps, who has guided Squadron 10 as flight commander during its tour of training, and eight enlisted crew chiefs.

Booby Traps

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES 14TH AIR FORCE IN CHINA, Feb. 14. Delayed. (AP)—The Japanese have turned bootlegger in this war theater, attempting to peddle phoney "American" brands of liquor—some of it poisoned—to American troops.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in an order to his troops in China declared liquors represented as scotch, rye, brandy, and others are "being smuggled into China from enemy-occupied territories by Japanese agents intended for sale to American troops."

"Recent reports indicate the Japanese in some instances introduced poisons into these liquors," the order stated. "All United States Army personnel is warned that the purchase of these spurious liquors actually is aiding and abetting the enemy, and drinking the Japanese beverages may result in serious illness or death."

Kaiser for President Club To Hold Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Vandorf Gray, Chicago attorney who is Chairman of the Henry J. Kaiser for President Club, said today a meeting of persons who would like to see the shipbuilder chosen as the Republican presidential nominee would be held here April 7 and 8.

"To date Mr. Kaiser has indicated that he is not interested in any political affiliations of any kind, but it is because of this attitude that the American people in great numbers are urging his selection as the Republican candidate," Mr. Gray set forth in a statement.

Censorship Helps Keep Alaska Dark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — The anomaly of wartime censorship is perhaps nowhere more apparent than in sprawling Alaska. The press works under three separate codes and the radio under the same number, plus a fourth all its own, thanks to short-wave reception.

The net result is that frequently, perhaps more often than citizens of the Territory realize, Alaskans know much less about what is going on up here than do residents of the 48 states.

To illustrate, a printer from Madison, Wisconsin, dropped in to visit The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent here the other day, en route from a major construction project to a new job. He took from his coat pocket a copy of his hometown paper and showed a column-long news story and a picture of three-dozen Madisonites who had come up to spend a year on the job with him.

To Alaska newspapermen, the name, the project and the waterway on which it was built were forbidden material, nor could any articles regarding them be cleared to the outside press by writers in Alaska. The Madison paper had the name, description and function set forth graphically.

What apparently occurred was that the "spot" or occasional censorship at Seattle, on mail leaving Alaska, which has replaced the universal opening of letters, missed the printer's missive headed homeward. Construction workers have free use of the mails, though servicemen must submit all their outgoing letters to military censorship.

Alaskan newspapers function under an Alaskan edition of the newspaper censorship code. It is an adaptation of the office of censorship's code, revised by the Alaska department of the Army. At first this code forbade speculation on military moves, but that restriction has since been lifted to conform with "outside" practice. At first incoming columns from Washington writers, along with picture and syndicate material, had passed the national censorship in the office of origin. Incoming newspapers were for a while clipped by the censors, but outside newscasts were of course heard in full.

The situation was changed through appeal to the Western Defense Command at San Francisco. Today Alaskan papers are conceded to have the same rights to originate and print news as papers in the 48 states. Actually, they are subject to either Army or Navy controls, or both, as well as the national code.

The army censor examines press dispatches from the major news services before they leave Seattle. Because they come by Alaska—they are subject to monitoring by Japanese listeners. Thus, the recent relaxation order regarding West Coast dimout regulations was held up overnight at Seattle because it referred to the lessened danger from Japanese submarines. Yet the story and public proclamation originated at the headquarters of the western defense command itself in San Francisco.

The situation there was that printing the news in Alaska was not dangerous but transmitting it to Alaska was.

The Army and Navy have not issued instructions to the press regarding their own exceptions to the national code, But Army censors now admit the Navy is more liberal. The Army allows no mention of Seabees, in outgoing dispatches, beyond the fact that there are some in Alaska. But the Navy releases pictures of them, building defenses.

The Army censors cut out references to the Navy's submarine base at a certain Navy station, but the Navy released pictures of a submarine coming back into the harbor.

Russia Restoring Thousands of Towns

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Feb. 16

Thousands of once-devastated towns and some cities recaptured from the Germans have been restored to almost normal life with huge imports of cattle, tractors, building materials, and the reconstruction of hundreds of miles of railroads, the Russians announced.

Between Aug. 21 and Nov. 2 the Government installed in liberated districts, 1,723,201 cows, 516,853 chickens, and 96,324 tons of seed, some of which came from the United States.

Nearly 1,000 tractor repair shops have been set up along with 575 tractor stations and 25 factories turning out building materials.

The Government has allotted 16,000,000,000 rubles (approximately $3,040,000,000) to the reclamation project.

New York Wants Congress To Act on Soldier Ballot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16—The soldier vote issue is getting complete projection in New York's Legislature today with full majority support of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's view opposing Federal control of this ballot.

Long Assembly debate by a vote of 120 to 13 yesterday put before the Upper House a resolution asking Congress for immediate enactment of "adequate" soldier vote legislation within the bracket of states rights. The Democratic minority, which had urged insertion of the qualifying phrase "through Federal control," contested the enactment as meaningless.

It continued to appear here today, however, that in this, as in all other policy action with the majority lawmakers, the reins are in the Governor's hands and that his concept of a soldier ballot within the framework of the State Constitution would prevail over pressure to align New York with a uniform Federal ballot. That is to say, it is Governor Dewey's insistence that a ballot listing only Federal offices would conflict with the State Constitution which requires the listing of state and local offices.

His spokesmen in the majority leadership defeated by 79-to-55 a minority proposal to memorialize Congress for a Federal control provision, with Republican opponents contending that the Washington controversy was no part of the New York problem, which was to pass an adequate constitutional bill in conformity with such Federal legislation as may be enacted.

For the Democrats, minority leader Irwin Steingut charged that advocates of states' rights were fighting Federal control through fear of a pro-Roosevelt soldier vote and to this end were seeking to complicate the ballot beyond workability.

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Role Is Urged For Congress In Oil Policy

Continued from Page 1

port was accompanied by moves on Capitol Hill for a full investigation of this nation's oil negotiations with the British, soon to be undertaken in Washington, and a determination of congressional opinion as to what a new national oil policy should include.

An investigation by a Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee demanded by Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine, and E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, was postponed while majority leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky contemplated establishment of a nine-member committee to make a broader survey.

Ickes to Testify

As congressional interest in oil deepened, members of the Commerce, Foreign Relations and Interstate Commerce Committees asked to be represented on the investigating body.

Mr. Ickes has agreed to testify but has made it clear that some poration's activities will be in the realm of military secrecy.

Included in the Truman report was a letter from Mr. Ickes explaining American-British oil relations thus far in the war. "Our plans have been developed in close collaboration and with a view to making the most effective use of the available oil and facilities, wherever located and regardless of ownership," he declared, adding, "the British and American contributions may have been unequal, but they have not been inequitable."

Mr. Ickes expressed the hope that British oil reserves may be drawn upon to a greater degree as materials become available for pipe line and refinery capacity. "Plans to this end," he said, "are now under way and will be a matter of great satisfaction to me when the time comes that the heavy drain upon American reserves may be offset by correspondingly greater withdrawals from British resources."

America's Heavy Share

In connection with the Committee's figures showing that the United States has provided "upward of 85 per cent" of the aviation gasoline used by the United Nations and is currently producing about 70 per cent of all petroleum used, Mr. Ickes explained that both production capacity and transportation had entered into the inequality.

Mr. Ickes gave the British complete credit for "fulfilling their share of the world oil program by producing and refining all that they can, subject only to the physical limitations of available facilities" and indicated that the British are eager to see more oil for the war supplied from non-American sources.

In addition to the 70 per cent of the United Nations oil furnished by the United States, the rest of the Western Hemisphere, principally Venezuela and Mexico, contributes about 15 per cent, of which two thirds is American-owned, the Truman Committee disclosed.

The Committee said its investigations indicated that while depletion of oil reserves does not present the "possibility of an immediate catastrophe," it does present "serious problems that require immediate attention and intelligent action in order to assure in the future our national saftey and a continuation of our industrial progress."

Reserve for Defense

Conscious of the serious implications involved in Government intervention in foreign oil fields, the Committee observed that whoever obtains possession of such rights will be a determining factor in preventing future wars "for aggressive nations will hesitate to attack us if they know that we have the petroleum, as well as the other weapons, with which to defend ourselves."

In its new pipe-line agreement with the Arabian-American Oil Company and the Gulf Exploration Company the United States Government will get a reserve of 1,000,000 barrels of oil for defense use at any time.

In its discussion of four possible degrees of Government intervention in the foreign oil field, the Committee seemed to give slight favor to that involving "full diplomatic backing for American enterprise in exploring and developing foreign petroleum reserves.

"Such a course," it commented, "retains the full advantage of private initiative while at the same time according the protection and encouragement flowing from the recognition of the national interest involved."

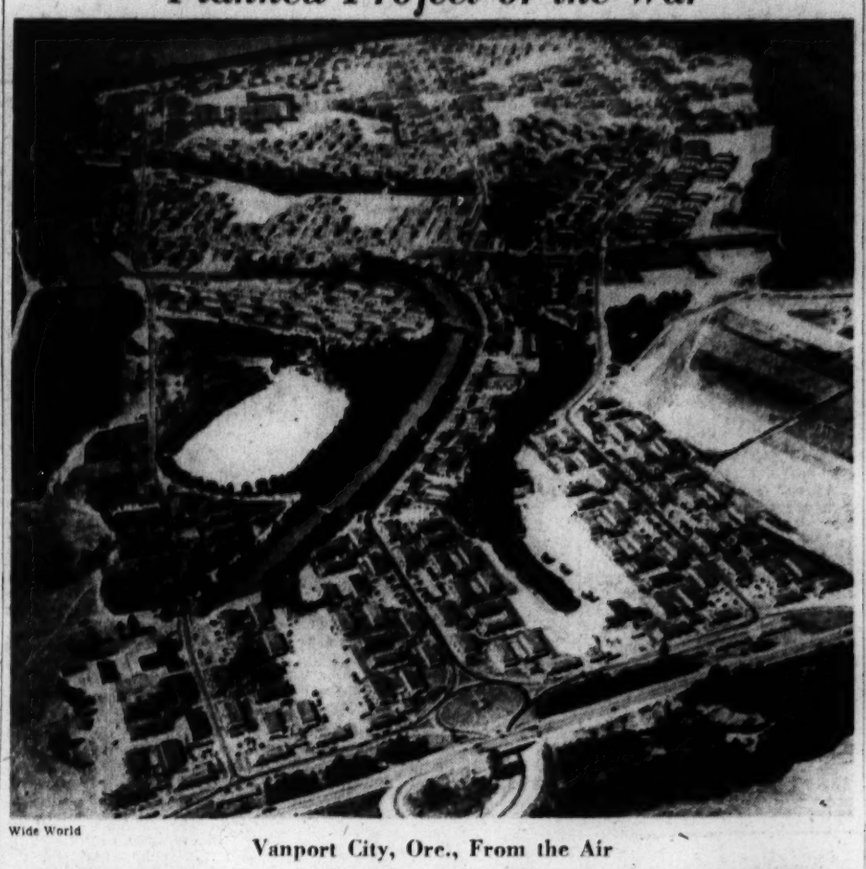
Soviet Appreciation Of U. S. Aid Told

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Russian people are "fully aware of what America has been doing," the American President of the Russian War Relief told the Commonwealth Club yesterday.

Edward C. Carter, Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations as well as head of the Russian War Relief, said that on a recent trip there he had convincing demonstrations of the appreciation of the people—one when a swarm of Russian children, whose mothers had been killed at the front, mobbed him and hugged and kissed him.

Earlier at a press conference Mr. Carter told newsmen in answer to a question about the new Russian foreign policy, making the 16 republics autonomous, that "the primary concern of Russia in post-war affairs is that a world arrangement be set up that will keep the peace for the next hundred years."

Planned Project of the War



Wide World

Vanport City, Ore., From the Air

Named after Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash., Vanport City is a defense-housing project of 35,000 persons, run by a business manager and a business staff of more than 800 workers, and taking care of transient families who come and go at the rate of 100 a day. A suburb is now under construction to house 5,000 more persons. Heads of families in the "city" are workers in shipyards.

War City of 35,000 Persons In Oregon Run Like a Hotel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANPORT CITY, Ore., Feb. 16—A city of 35,000 persons run like a giant hotel with a daily turnover of 100 families and a business staff of 835 persons—that's Vanport City, a planned project of the war that may dissolve into merely a memory when peace returns.

Officially, Vanport City is not a city, although it is large enough to rate that distinction. Built between Vancouver and Portland from which it obtains its name, Vanport is as self-sufficient as a hotel with shopping centers, movies and individual houses furnished like a hotel apartment down to the last minute detail, excepting linen, kitchen utensils, and dishes.

A suburb is now in building which will house 5,000 more shipyard workers. Thus Oregon's second largest community is a defense-housing project, built of light frame construction on concrete foundations with the idea of removing it after the war.

Most of the stores are branches of the large Portland enterprises. Prices are kept strictly in line with Portland merchandizing. Rentals are determined on the basis of income, a one-room apartment nominally bringing $7 a week, while four rooms rent for $11.55 a week.

All of the family heads admitted to Vanport City are workers in the thriving shipyards of the Northeast. Instead of a mayor, the city has a general manager who employs more people to help him run the community than those employed to operate the whole country in which the city is located.

The turnover is so great that most of the operations of Vanport City resemble the business end of a great hotel. Chief distinction is that each single family apartment has its own garden plot.

Green Denies Drafting Labor Would Mean End of Strikes

Continued from Page 1

without a correspondingly drastic draft of capital."

Mr. Green charged that adoption of national service would be a confession that America's traditional free enterprise system had "failed." He declared that organized labor "has done more on its own account to solve manpower problems in war production than all the various bureaus and agencies of the Government combined."

Mr. Green charged more strikes proportionately have occurred in Britain under a National Service Law "than there have been in this country during the same period."

Mr. Green added that the issue is "between slave labor and free labor."

As though to answer Mr. Green, a statement was presented from the "Citizen's Committee for a National War Service Act" charging that Mr. Green and Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had opposed military service in 1940 "just as they oppose national service now."

Striking Strike Comparison

The Committee offered contrasting strike statistics between Great Britain and the United States for the three years, 1941, 1942 and 1943. The total man days lost in Great Britain in this period was 4,410,000 and in the United States 40,730,000 "or more than nine times as many." Making allowance for America's larger population "the number of man days lost because of strikes," the Committee charged has been, on a proportionate basis, three times greater in the United States than in Britain."

The Committee statement concluded:

"It has never been claimed that national service, imposing a legal obligation to aid the war effort by work on the home front, would stop all strikes.

"Nevertheless, it is true, as judged by the experience of Britain, that national service will greatly minimize and mitigate strikes, with their devastating material and moral effects.

"The attempts of labor representatives, by putting the emphasis on the number of strikes rather than the man days lost, to create a different impression should not be permitted to obscure the real facts."

Dual-Role Effort Charged to Unions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Supervisory employes' unions which demand Wagner Act protection against alleged unfair labor practices were described by a management spokesman yesterday as "saying in effect they want to sit on both sides of the collective bargaining table."

Nicholas Kelley, Vice-President of the Chrysler Corporation, appearing before the National Labor Relations Board, so characterized the position of the Foremen's Association of America and other organizations, some of them American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates, which enroll supervisory employees.

Robert H. Keys of the Foremen's Association predicted his organization's membership soon would be "a million strong."

No challenge of Foremen's right to organize and bargain collectively was made, but under the Board's Maryland Drydock decision the Foremen have no recourse to the Board if their employer refuses to bargain.

Ramirez Rule In Argentina Faces Crisis

Continued from Page 1

matic source said today, and precipitated yesterday's palace revolution.

This source, conversant with the swiftly moving events in Argentina, gave this version:

Germany on Friday sent an insolent note to Argentina through the Swiss Government. The note declared that charges of Nazi espionage in Argentina were a "lie," and that Germany would hold Argentina responsible for treatment accorded to General Wolff. It threatened reprisals against Argentine diplomatic representatives in Nazi-controlled territories.

General Gilbert angrily demanded a declaration of war against Germany and rupture of relations with Spain on grounds it also was implicated in Axis espionage in Argentina. He was pictured as feeling this would not only prove Argentina's good faith abroad, but also would strengthen the Government of General Ramirez at home against Nationalists who still were grumbling over the breaking of relations with Germany and Japan.

But General Gilbert, who presumably had the support of General Ramirez and Colonel Gonzalez, was unable to persuade the Nationalist officers to agree to war. There were signs of unusual military preparations in Argentina during this time.

Willkie Sandwich

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 16 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie observed yesterday that "they got me off the train and rushed me to a breakfast where everybody else had eaten, and I addressed them.

"Then they brought me to this luncheon, where everybody else had had lunch, and asked me to speak to them."

Mr. Willkie did take time between the engagements to—sandwich is the word—sandwich in a couple of meals.

'Disobedient' Soldier Does Some Shooting

LONDON, Feb. 16—The story of a private who "deliberately disobeyed orders" and kept his machine gun going most of the night following the landing of Allied troops on the beaches of Namur and Roi, with such telling effect and excellent marksmanship despite the darkness, that 40 slain Japanese were counted when daylight came, was told on the dateline-Marshall Islands program over the Columbia Network.

The "disobedient" young soldier was identified as Private First Class Edward Dupeck.

A Lieutenant dispatched a Sergeant to ascertain the cause of the shooting and the Sergeant reported, "He's shooting at the enemy."

"That man is deliberately disobeying orders and when it's light enough to see I'm going to take a look at this 'enemy' he's been shooting at."

So, when the dawn came, the Lieutenant inquired from the soldier, "What have you to show for your night's shooting?"

"I don't know for sure, sir, I have not had a chance to count 'em, but I think there's about 35 or 40 Japs," replied the "disobedient" one.

"Well, well," sputtered the Lieutenant, "I guess even an officer can be wrong sometimes, eh, Dupeck?"

Men Win War, Not President, Willkie Says

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 15 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie sped through a heavy dawn-to-dusk schedule today before taking a plane for great Falls, Mont.

Mr. Willkie told the Early Birds Breakfast Club this morning there were 100,000 persons capable of being President, even in these critical times.

Arguing against the view that leadership should not be changed in time of war, Mr. Willkie said that "the Eisenhowers, the Marshalls and the Kings are the ones we depend on to bring about victory," rather than a President.

Referring once directly to President Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie said he held "no ill will toward him," adding:

"No opposition leader in history has ever done more to support the President of the United States in time of war than I have."

He deplored what he termed a virtually complete lack of representation by the West among the policy-making personnel of the Federal Government, and said "that is very wrong and should be corrected."

'Peppery' Appraisal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida said in the Senate yesterday that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio were "retreating, shifting, word-mouthing candidates" for the Republican presidential nomination.

Senator Pepper told his colleagues he had no doubt that Wendell L. Willkie "has made himself unacceptable to the Republican 'Old Guard' because he had courageous convictions about foreign policy."

Senator Pepper said that, while of course he did not intend to vote for Mr. Willkie, who has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination, he wanted to pay his respects to Mr. Willkie's outspoken stand in favor of international co-operation to maintain future peace.

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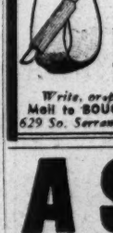

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Religious Groups Uphold Bombing of Monastery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Religious groups in the United States were in agreement today that the American bombing of the centuries-old Benedictine Monastery atop Mount Cassino was necessary to save American lives.

President Roosevelt's explanation at his press conference yesterday that the shelling of this historic shrine was made compulsory because it was being used by the Germans to shell American troops brought in its wake no disagreement today.

The President disclosed for the first time the order which was issued by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, to protect "historic monuments" and emphasized that this order continues to control Allied military operations.

Men Come First

"Today we are fighting in a country which has contributed a great deal to our cultural inheritance, a country rich in monuments which by their creation helped and now in their old age illustrate the growth of the civilization which is ours. We are bound to respect those monuments so far as war allows," General Eisenhower said.

"If we have to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our own men, then our men's lives count infinitely more and the buildings must go.

"But the choice is not always so clear-cut as that. In many cases the monuments can be spared without any detriment to operational needs. Nothing can stand against the argument of military necessity. That is an accepted principle. But the phrase 'military necessity' is sometimes used where it would be more truthful to speak of military convenience or even of personal convenience. I do not want to cloak slackness or indifference.

Commanders Responsible

"It is a responsibility of higher commanders to determine through AMG officers the locations of historical monuments whether they be immediately ahead of our front lines or in areas occupied by us. This information passed to lower echelons through normal channels places the responsibility on all commanders of complying with the spirit of this letter."

While expressing regret at the necessity of the bombing of the Monastery, the Rev. Michael J. Curley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore and Washington said that "every Catholic throughout the world will understand.

"The Germans evidently took advantage of the American attitude toward such a monument and, according to all information, they took possession of this sacred place in order to carry out their nefarious warfare."

Mr. Roosevelt had little news to offer other than his explanation of the Cassino bombing.

Monks Leave

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Alfred Koch, Arch-Abbot of St. Vincent Monastery, Latrobe, Pa., and a member of the Benedictine Order, said today he understood that monks of the abbey on Mt. Cassino left for provinces south of Rome several weeks before Allied bombing of the famous monastery.

The last report reaching officials of the Benedictine Order in this country, Arch-Abbot Koch said, was that all the Mt. Cassino monks were safe.

Of the bombing, he said:

"If what we hear about the Germans making the abbey a defense position is correct, there is no doubt about the necessity of the Allies bombing Mt. Cassino. If it will bring peace quicker, then it was justified."

Not First Intrusion

DETROIT, Feb. 16 (AP)—Monks at Detroit's own Benedictine Monastery made evident their sorrow at the bombing of the Monte Cassino Monastery, but pointed out it was not the first intrusion there of war.

Father Boniface, who is pastor of St. Scholastica Roman Catholic Church, said the Monastery has been a "capital prize" in many wars, and that it was "unfortunate" in its location—blocking the road to Rome.

This, however, was only natural, Father Boniface said, since the Monastery was built high originally to assure the safety of worshippers from brigands roaming the valley.

Father Boniface and a number of other priests here studied at the Monastery. Father Boniface indicated he was confident that treasurers of the Monastery were protected from the bombing. These could be hidden in deep crypts beneath the foundations, he said.

Bombing Necessary

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 16 (AP)—The Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, Bishop of the Atlanta-Savannah Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, asserted "no words are strong enough to deplore the fact that the Germans are using the abbey of Monte Cassino as an observation post."

The Bishop said the "outrageous act" of the Germans had made it necessary for the Allies to bomb and shell the ancient Monastery.

Recalling a visit to the Monastery in 1922, the Bishop said the location of the abbey atop a hill dominating the road to Rome and the fact the Nazis had put it to good use, "made its bombing and shelling inevitable."

Hannegan-Spangler Have a Social Chat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan, who may direct a fourth term campaign, yesterday emulated President Roosevelt as a breaker of precedents—he called on his opposite number at Republican headquarters, Harrison E. Spangler.

"It was just a social call," Hannegan said, adding he dropped in to say hello and get acquainted, was introduced to many of the office force, and found Mr. Spangler "very congenial."

"Yes, we had a little talk," Mr. Spangler told a reporter, apparently surprised that the news had become known. He said it was a follow-up conference begun with him in Chicago by former Democratic Chairman Frank C. Walker on joint use by the two parties of the Chicago Stadium for their conventions.

2,000,000th Stage-Door Guest

Wide World

Not Much Privacy for This 'On the House' Phone Call

Phone calls were "on the house" for the Stage Door Canteen's 2,000,000th guest, so here First Class Petty Officer Roy James Reeves gets in touch with his best girl. But he didn't have much privacy, with Private Frank Wensel and Machinist's Mate First Class John Spencer kibitzing.

Nazi Shells Fail to Quell Determined Valor of Leningrad

Continued from Page 1

looking party of two dozen foreign correspondents appeared we promptly attracted a flock of rosy-cheeked children.

Some had remained in Leningrad throughout the siege, for some schools were kept open, but most of the children had been evacuated to villages outside the town away from the danger area.

Compared to the quantity of bombs and shells the number of human victims was surprisingly low. According to the Chairman of the City Soviet, Pyotr Popkov, whose office corresponds to that of Mayor, civilian casualties throughout the 29 months' siege totaled around 20,000, of which only 5,000 were fatalities. Eighty per cent of these casualties were caused by shelling.

Perhaps the most striking example that devotion to jobs under fire on the part of civilians that made victory possible is provided by the Kirov (formerly Putilov) plant whose many shops, mills and foundries cover a five kilometer square area on the eastern edge of the town almost flush with the front line.

Could See Workers

Here, with the nearest Germans only four kilometers away and able on clear days to watch practically every move in the factory yard through their field glasses, some thousand workers, 60 per cent of them women, mainly girls between the ages of 15 and 22, worked 10-hour shifts all through the siege making shells and fixing tank engines.

Many of these girls were from families whose menfolk had worked in the plant, some for several generations, and had volunteered to do men's work since the war.

I spoke with one girl, Anna, aged 17, who was already an old hand with two years' experience tinkering with diesel engines during the blockade here under the Germans' very noses.

Before the war her two brothers and father worked in the plant and walked to work each morning from their house not far down the road during the siege. The house, or rather the spot where it had stood, was inside the German lines.

The father and one brother were killed and Anna and her mother were given a room in a flat in town. One day Anna came home to find that a shell had struck a neighboring flat and flying glass from a blast-shattered window had blinded her mother, but she herself didn't stay away from work on that account.

A Favorite Target

The foreman at a foundry where crews of chunky, apple-faced Amazons were pounding red-hot shells into shape, declared that though the factory, thanks to its proximity to the front and known strategic importance, was a favorite German target, declared that the workers, including girls, became so accustomed to shelling that whenever it started up he had trouble forcing them to interrupt work and take shelter.

Once a shell destroyed most of the foundry roof besides damaging the interior and causing casualties, but within 12 hours production was again in full swing.

One thing that struck me about the Kirov plant workers with whom I talked was their keen grasp of the issues of the war and their strongly international outlook. They deluged me with eager questions about America and spoke appreciatively of the Anglo-American air raids on Germany.

Today these workers look well-fed, yet back in the winter of 1941-42 in the darkest days of siege there was a period when they subsisted on 250 grams of bread plus one plate of soup per day, and even then some of the stronger ones would sometimes give up their ration for the benefit of the weaker ones.

Ready for Reconstruction

Nikolai Puzyrov, the present factory director, a plain-speaking, straight-forward citizen who appears to know his job, talked of the impending reconstruction of damaged portions of the plant and expressed his desire for some nice new American machinery to replace the equipment evacuated eastward.

Early in the war the bulk of the plant, its equipment, and personnel were evacuated eastward where they were set up for production and established in what soon became the Soviet Union's biggest single war industry plant.

Mr. Puzyrov predicted that not many of those evacuated would return to Leningrad even after the war, but like the personnel of many plants shifted to the east as a war measure, they would stay on as a part of that vast new industrial empire.

The Putilov plant was Russia's oldest industrial giant and together with their machinery and skill Kirov employees have transplanted to their new homes the traditions and culture of the most advanced and enlightened section of the Russian working class.

Fairness Asked Toward U. S. Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—At a time when any movement to expel Japanese from the United States is likely to get a considerable following in California, the American Foundation for Expulsion of Japanese has been incorporated here with an avowed intention to advocate so delicate a matter without appealing to prejudice or hysteria.

Although the membership of the new Foundation is admitted to be very small so far, its dozen or so organizers place a membership limit of 5,000,000 on their plans as stated in their Articles of Incorporation.

The purpose of the new organization, of which Marshall Johnson, advertising man, is President, and former Mayor John C. Porter is Vice-President, is stated to be the expulsion from California and the United States of every Japanese born in the Empire of Japan or its adjacent islands. Many sincere, conscientious Californians appear to believe that so drastic an action is needed if future sabotage by kin of those who attacked Pearl Harbor is to be prevented.

The American Foundation for Expulsion of Japanese, whatever its announced intentions, can easily be viewed as having three appeals to make to the people of California and America: (1) The appeal of prejudice; (2) the appeal to those who think California's economy is threatened by the low living standards usually associated with foreign-born Japanese here; and (3) the appeal to conscientious doubters of Japanese loyalty to America.

One of the purposes of the Foundation, in line with item 2, is to "achieve greater economic stability for the State of California and the United States of America by providing employment for men and women released from the Army services and defense industries after the termination of the present war." It aims, too, to seek "greater happiness and a more abundant life for the laboring classes of California and the United States of America."

That it anticipates a wide response to its appeal seems evident from Section "E" of its Articles of Incorporation, where the scope of its branch organization campaign is outlined as including the Philippines, China, Korea—and "any other part of the world."

Mr. Johnson states the position of his organization in terms somewhat more moderate thany may be inferred from its Articles of Incorporation. While the expulsion of foreign-born Japanese would indeed work a hardship where their children are American citizens, he admits, this hardship seems to him to be quite possibly an inevitable penalty of war. It could be viewed, he thinks, as an implement to quarantining Japanese militarism once the war is won.

But Mr. Johnson also believes that ultimately after Japan has accomplished its own internal readjustments toward normalcy, it will be possible once more to admit Japanese aliens to the United States under certain conditions.

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The Home Forum

Learning to Share

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT wondrous joy must have filled the life of the woman of Zarephath when, because of Elijah's urgent need, she learned the unselfed lesson of sharing the good she had! That it was her last handful of meal and last drop of oil of which Elijah the prophet asked her to make a little cake, did not interfere with her obedience, even though this tiny store of food was being saved for a final meal for herself and her son. But, as the hungry stranger gave her that grand promise, "The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the day that the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth" (I Kings 17:14), hesitation and fear fled. She hastened to give him the whole of that cake. Then came the glorious reward, which surely must have changed her entire outlook. For we read that the promise was fulfilled. Her supply of meal and oil was multiplied until plenty had been restored to the land.

Today, many thousands are learning with joy to share the good they have. Some, thousands of miles from danger zones of war, have offered homes to children and others, thus giving peace and welcome to those whose countries have been ravaged by war. Others, in those war-ridden countries, are sharing their homes with fellow countrymen who have been rendered homeless. Wherever the bright light of freedom and good will is held high, the grand lesson of sharing is being learned in ever-widening circles.

* * *

Yet, what is it that is really going to solve the belief in want? Something greater is needed than the human kindness which meets want with temporary material gifts. Surely, it is an understanding of the overflowing abundance of God's rich store of good. This good is actually present in equal measure for all. It is permanent, for its source is in God. The human tendency to hoard because of possible future lack, the ignorant beliefs of luck or chance, the fear that others may take what rightly belongs to us—all these limiting suggestions are swept away by the understanding that God's everywhereness precludes the presence of want or failure, sickness or evil, in any form. It removes the belief in evil as a power, proving its unreality, showing it to have neither source nor origin in God, the creator of all that really exists.

This want-dispelling understanding of God's allness is the greatest gift we can offer our brother man. In the luminous words of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the divine fact is made plain that as man's sonship with God is recognized and understood, evil and want will vanish from the earth. A deep-rooted joy enters our lives as we realize that we no longer have to search along material avenues to find our promised land—that conscious understanding of abundance of good ever at hand because God is omnipresent. We see, too, what the woman of Zarephath surely must have felt, and what we find so beautifully expressed in Science and Health (p. 57): "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it."

* * *

Christian Science reveals the true brotherhood that unites all nations. As it is realized that there is but one divine Parent, from whom the true spiritual identity of each individual is derived, mankind will be more securely united and with a truer sense of happiness than any human bonds could possibly give. This knowledge of divine relationship will bridge over all apparently unsolvable situations, will remove barriers of race, international suspicion, and greed, will promote integrity of motives and aims, and good will to all.

Had the woman of Zarephath waited to satisfy herself and her son before giving to Elijah the food he so much needed, her barrel of meal undoubtedly would have failed. We frequently hear the axiom, "Charity begins at home." What is home but that sweet secret place or consciousness where God is known to be the Father of all? If divine Love fills all space, and it does, then home is wherever God's presence and power are realized, and where His love is reflected in word and deed. This understanding makes our charity deep and universal. It enables us to see that our brother's need, as well as our own, is provided for, since God has forever provided illimitable harmony, health, and joy for all. A passage on page 518 of Science and Health expresses the joy and reward to be found in sharing. It reads, "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE FIGURINE FROM THE T'ANG DYNASTY

GREAT QUANTITIES OF ceramic statuettes, belonging to the T'ang epoch of China (618-906), have been brought to light in recent years. They were discovered inadvertently, as they lay in the path of excavations for a great railway. There had been no record of these potteries, so their disclosure proved a most pleasant surprise.

The T'ang statuettes are in a class with the ancient wares of Greece which also were manufactured in quantity, the Tanagra terra-cottas. They are both market items, prepared in mass production and not held in especially high regard as works of art. They were inexpensive and dispensed commonly. The appealing qualities which grace them are features of style which were universal in the era, endowments that were a common currency of artistic expression.

This pottery constitutes a mortuary provision and the figures embody images of people and of animals in everyday activities. There is something facile and graphic in their execution and they fulfill their descriptive mission adequately. They are glazed or unglazed, generally fired only lightly. The pallid white-pink-buff tones of clay are attractive. Among the subjects of the T'ang figurines are camels, horses, dancers, and musicians.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Between Snow and Snow

Here moves the river, open and serene,
As quiet as when it mirrored summer's green.
Only the river moves along the winter day.
All else is still. Only the waters say
What can be written between snow and snow.

Only the dark, the secret waters know
How silence is divided, how the white
Of day is suddenly broken by this night
That rises somewhere in the mountain cold,
This night that has no moon, no star to hold.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Lincoln on Education

AS HENRY WATTERSON SAYS: "He was never very young. Cradle he had none." He grew up in the wilds. His whole schooling was less than one year, but his education did not cease when he left school. It went on throughout his life. At the age of twenty-three he learned English grammar. In the year 1849, when he had already sat in Congress, he learned by heart the geometry of Euclid. He was a reader. Though he had few books, they were mostly great books. His library consisted of the Bible, *Aesop's Fables*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, a history of the United States, Weems' *Life of Washington*, Franklin's *Autobiography*, a Life of Henry Clay, the poems of Robert Burns, the plays of William Shakespeare, and the Revised Statutes of Indiana. Somebody has said that for a liberal education one needs only to know James's psychology, Shakespeare's plays, and the Bible, and makes haste to add that all of James's psychology is to be found in Shakespeare, and all of Shakespeare is to be found in the Bible. At all events, we may safely say that anybody who is master of these books that Lincoln mastered is entitled to be called a man of culture. . . .

The quality which made Lincoln supremely great, however, was his vision. He saw life steadily and saw it whole. From his earliest days this trait was emphasized in what he said and did. As early as 1832, when he was only twenty-three years old, he wrote this:

"Upon the subject of education I can only say that I view it as the most important subject which we as a people can be engaged in. That every man may receive at least a moderate education and thereby be enabled to read the histories of his own and other countries by which he may duly appreciate the value of our free institutions, appears to be an object of vital importance, to say nothing of the advantages and satisfaction from all being able to read the Scriptures."—From "Explorations in Literature," by MILLER, TRUESDALE, AND WHITMER. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

All Through the Years in China

THE CHINESE have as many different sorts of bread as we have, and they are good, too. You buy them standing on the sidewalk, one step below the baker's boy, in a shop that has not even a railing between you and it. He picks out your particular piece with a pair of tongs and gives it to you, hot from the side of the oven; or, if you prefer something fried, he lifts it, golden and sizzling, with a pair of chopsticks from a cauldron sunk in the top of the next stove. This line of small clay stoves, each heating an iron cauldron and sometimes faced with mirrors on the street side, is all that separates you from the shop. It is the counter; and the hissing and steaming and bubbling, the mingled delightful smells, are more persuasive than any tongue.

At one side, further in, is the table where baker and apprentice are kneading and patting and twisting a variety of intriguing breads. Both are, alas! pretty grimy, though with flour-white hands. The older man has patted out four rounds to the size and thickness of griddle-cakes. Now, using a bit of bamboo instead of a spoon, he scoops dabs of chopped meat and dark sticky sweetness from two blue-and-white jars to put in the center of his rounds, two of each; he pinches them to a point on top and drops them into shallow cauldrons of boiling water. Then he starts doubling narrow strips of dough with one easy twist and dropping them into hot oil in which several others have cooked enough. He lifts them out—long, crisp, deliciously gold—and sets them on end on the rack. But they have scarcely had time to drain before the rickshaw-men, who have been sitting on the floor of their rickshaws talking together, on the opposite sidewalk, come up for them, handing over the necessary two coppers. More than likely, two of these twelve-inch twists will be all their breakfast; but they go off cheerfully, with a weather eye out for fares.

* * *

Everything is cooking at once. The white dough-balls are bobbing up and down, like turnips, and every now and then the cook's boy turns from his kneading and talking to take them out and add new ones. When they are drained and getting cool, he sets them out in careful rows on a small table by themselves; and the cook himself stamps those with jam in de with a square red seal that gives them a festive air. Just as he finishes, he is hailed from the sidewalk by an old woman with a realistic patient face. She asks their price. They are a little more expensive than the rest, but she buys three and sets them carefully on a piece of paper on the heap of trefoil that half fills her small round-bottomed basket. She has just come from the market and has in there, also unwrapped, a cabbage and a fish whose tail sticks up over the edge.

* * *

As she moves on with a good meal for her family, the young apprentice comes forward to look up the street after her—at the crowding, hurrying rickshaws and shrilling bicycles and cars and laboriously balancing wheelbarrows. Something in the hubbub attracts their attention and they laugh, exclaiming over it. Then the boy, still talking, picks up the long iron tongs and starts to lift out through the top of a vase-shaped oven flat golden-brown bread-cakes sprinkled with sesame seed. After he has taken out three or four and cleared a place, he reaches toward his table. But now another rickshawman, wearing a "foreigner's" old straw hat at a jaunty angle, his clothes neatly patched in several shades of indigo, steps up for one of the hot ones; and after him a school-boy in a bright blue cotton gown who wants one, too. The apprentice drops their coppers into the long brown polished tube of a big bamboo and then with a practiced hand sets in his uncooked cakes, pressing them against the hot side of the oven. When his space is plastered with fresh cakes, he lifts out from a cauldron, two stoves further along, still another kind of bread which has been frying there—tight nut-brown twists the color of doughnuts—and sets them to drain.

* * *

Though he and his master keep on kneading and patting out bread all day, there is no particular rush to their work. They make a few more of this or that as they sell it; and, when trade grows dull for a few hours in the afternoon, then no more is set boiling or baking or frying for a while and a customer, if he comes, must buy his cold from the few left in the racks.

There are many other sorts of bread, varying with the locality; but these are standard, and so is one other whose popularity is not dependent on whether it is hot or cold. Three or four big flat rounds of it are ranged at one side of every baker's shop all over China; golden-brown, pale around the edge, more than a foot across and hardly a finger thick. It never failed to thrill Mother, all through the years she lived in China, and she would point it out to us every time she caught sight of it, telling us it was "unleavened bread": the bread the Jews brought with them into China, unnumbered centuries ago, long before they became "lost" among the Chinese. Yet, just as their racial features and curly hair persist in descendants ignorant of their heritage, so does their bread keep its old identity—the actual bread of the Passover.

POCETTA SAUNDERS

Many-Sided Honolulu

PEOPLE ASK ME, "What is life like in Honolulu?"

As I wrote a few years ago, there are many Honolulus—as many as there are people who know the Islands or who dream of them. And all the various pictures in these many minds are more or less true, even when they seem to conflict.

Honolulu is tawdry, and it is abidingly beautiful; it is snobbish and democratic, cosmopolitan and provincial; it is an aggressively American city and a foreign colony. Life there is easy and tranquil, difficult and vexed. In short, the Honolulu scene is complex, bewildering, and intriguing. . . .

Life in Honolulu is affected by climate and soil and the Polynesian past and by all the influences that have flowed in through the port.

Honolulu doesn't forget its Hawaiian history, although the native Polynesian influence is increasingly a matter of subtle overtone rather than of direct effect. Hawaiian words, used as unconsciously as the mainlander uses slang, sprinkle the speech of Caucasian and Asiatic. The heroic bronze figure of Kamehameha I still looks down from its sculptured pedestal before the Judiciary Building where the nobles and commons of the kingdom met; the Executive Building is still called, in common speech, the Palace, and the hall where the House of Representatives meets, the Throne Room. . . .

No political campaign is complete without a retinue of guitar and ukulele musicians and hula dancers to attend each candidate. . . .

Thus the native Hawaiian influence has not disappeared but has been transmuted, until men and women of unbroken Caucasian descent take upon themselves, unconsciously, the mantles of Hawaiian chiefs. . . .

Well, so there is the Hawaiian Honolulu, now largely a misty thing of sentiment and memories, of flowers and song and wistful commemoration. There are genuine Hawaiians left, several thousands of them, but neither the tourist, the newcomer, nor even the average resident really knows them. . . .

Most widely celebrated is the tourist Honolulu: composed of mid-Pacific moonlight, flamboyant and fragrant flowers, surfboards and outrigger canoes, professionally Hawaiian beach boys, luxury liners and luxury hotels, coconut palms and volcanoes, hula dances and Hawaiian feasts, and such synthetic "native life" as the Tourist Bureau and commercial agencies can assemble and maintain. It's like something thrown on a cinema screen, and it isn't entirely convincing. Strangers arriving for the first time in Honolulu often look about them in visible bewilderment and inquire, "Where are the Hawaiians?"—From "Tropic Landfall," by CLIFFORD GESSLER. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

APRENDIENDO A COMPARTIR

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¡QUE GOZO tan maravilloso debe haber llenado la vida de la mujer de Sarepta cuando, a causa de la urgente necesidad de Elías, aprendió la lección generosa de hacer a otros partícipes del bien que ella tenía! Que de su último puñado de harina y de su última gota de aceite el profeta Elías le pidiera que hiciera para él una pequeña torta, no fué obstáculo para la obediencia de ella, aunque este escaso alimento que tenía guardado, lo había reservado para la postrera comida de ella y su hijo. Pero, cuando el extranjero hambriento le hizo la gran promesa: "La orza de harina no vendrá a menos, ni menguará la alcuza de aceite, hasta el día que Jehová diere lluvia sobre la tierra" (1 Reyes 17:14), la duda y el temor huyeron. Se apresuró a darle la torta entera. Entonces vino la gloriosa recompensa, la cual seguramente debe haber cambiado su punto de vista. Porque leemos que la promesa fué cumplida. Su provisión de harina y aceite fué multiplicada hasta que la abundancia fué restablecida en la tierra.

Hoy, muchos miles están aprendiendo con alegría a hacer a otros partícipes del bien que ellos tienen. Algunas personas, alejadas miles de millas de las peligrosas zonas de guerra, han ofrecido hogar a niños y a adultos, dando así paz y bienvenida a aquellos cuyos países han sido arrasados por la guerra. Otros, en países destruídos por la guerra, están compartiendo sus hogares con sus paisanos que se han quedado sin hogar. Dondequiera que la brillante luz de la libertad y buena voluntad se mantiene en alto, la gran lección de compartir con los demás se aprende a pasos agigantados.

Sin embargo, ¿qué es lo que realmente va a resolver la creencia de sufrir necesidad? Se necesita algo más grande que la bondad humana que sale al encuentro de la necesidad temporalmente con dones materiales. Seguramente, es un entendimiento de la desbordante abundancia del rico bien que Dios tiene reservado para nosotros. Este bien está en realidad presente en igual medida para todos. Es permanente porque su fuente está en Dios. La tendencia humana de atesorar por sí en lo futuro pueda haber carencia, las creencias ignorantes de suerte o casualidad, el temor de que otros puedan apoderarse de lo que nos pertenece legítimamente, todas estas sugestiones de limitación desaparecen al entender que la omnipresencia de Dios excluye la presencia de la necesidad, el fracaso, la enfermedad o el mal, en cualquier forma. Y quita la creencia en el mal como poder, probando que no es real, y demostrando que no tiene ni nacimiento ni origen en Dios, el creador de todo lo que realmente existe.

Este entendimiento de la totalidad de Dios, que disipa la necesidad, es el mayor don que podamos ofrecer a nuestro prójimo. En las lúcidas palabras del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), por Mary Baker Eddy, aparece bien claro el hecho divino de que cuando la filiación del hombre con Dios es reconocida y entendida, el mal y la carencia desaparecen de la tierra. Un profundo regocijo entra en nuestras vidas cuando nos damos cuenta de que ya no necesitamos buscar por sendas materiales para encontrar nuestra tierra prometida—aquel entendimiento consciente de la abundancia del bien siempre a la mano porque Dios es omnipresente. Vemos, también, lo que la mujer de Sarepta debe haber sentido, y lo que hallamos tan hermosamente expresado en SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 57): "La felicidad es espiritual, nacida de la Verdad y del Amor. Es abnegada, por consiguiente, no puede existir sola, sino exige que toda la humanidad participe de ella."

La Ciencia Cristiana revela la verdadera hermandad que une a todas las naciones. Cuando uno se de cuenta de que no hay sino un solo Padre-Madre divino del cual se deriva la verdadera entidad espiritual de cada individuo, la humanidad será unida con más seguridad y con un sentido más verdadero de la felicidad que ningún otro vínculo humano pudiera dar. Este conocimiento del parentesco divino será como un puente sobre todas las situaciones aparentemente intrincadas, quitará las barreras de raza, sospecha internacional y avaricia, y promoverá la integridad de móviles y aspiraciones, y buena voluntad para todos.

Si la mujer de Sarepta hubiese esperado hasta satisfacerse ella misma y su hijo antes de dar a Elías el alimento que él tanto necesitaba, su barril de harina se habría consumido indudablemente. Frecuentemente oímos el proverbio: "La caridad principia por casa." ¿Qué es el hogar sino aquel secreto y dulce lugar o conciencia de sí mismo donde se conoce que Dios es el Padre de todos? Si es cierto que el Amor divino llena todo el espacio, como efectivamente lo es, entonces el hogar es dondequiera que la presencia y el poder de Dios sean comprendidos, y donde Su amor se refleje en palabras y acciones. Este entendimiento hace nuestra caridad profunda y universal. Nos capacita para ver que la necesidad de nuestro hermano, tanto como la nuestra, sea provista, puesto que Dios siempre ha provisto ilimitable armonía, salud y gozo para todos. Un pasaje en la página 518 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH expresa el gozo y la recompensa que se hallan al compartir con los demás. Dice: "Los ricos en espíritu ayudan a los pobres en una gran hermandad, teniendo todos el mismo Principio, o Padre; y bendito es aquel hombre que mira la necesidad de su hermano y la provee, buscando el suyo propio en el bien ajeno."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Tourist in the West

Under the piñon-covered hills,
He stood with camera in hand.
The distant Rockies marked for him
The panorama that he planned.

Beside him, looking toward the West
She saw the earth where pioneer cart
Had kept the trail—and she brought back
A picture in her heart.

CATHERINE HAYDON JACOBS

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"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, p. 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1944

House Appropriation Cuts Departmental Budget by $5,987,700

Yugoslavs Draw Lines For Postwar Authority

Factions of Mihailovic and Tito now organized to establish civilian regime—Back of each group stands a guerrilla army—Allies in quandary over settlement of differences.

CAIRO, Feb. 16 (AP)—A substantial increase in the number of women enlisting in the Macedonian forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) was reported today by a reliable Allied informant who said that the recruits are tough but still feminine.

Allied military officers learned of four women who walked day and night for three days without shoes and then fought in a battle throughout the fourth day.

But they and other feminine fighters in Tito's partisan army, it was said, still insist on wearing bright scarves—which make excellent targets for German snipers.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Sciencee Monitor Withe the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Feb. 16 — The lines upon which the postwar struggle for power in Yugoslavia will be waged seem to be just about drawn. Announcement by the forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic that they have created a so-called "Yugoslav Democratic National Union" fills in the last gap and gives that side an organization to set against the Partisan "National Liberation Committee."

Reduced to its simplest form, each rival group in Yugoslavia now has both an army and civil legislative body. It is the hope of each that the moment the Germans are driven from national soil it will be able to establish its particular civilian organization as the administrative power for the country until such time as it is possible for the people to choose their form of government through free elections and assemblies.

Behind each rival civilian body stands one of Yugoslavia's now famous guerrilla armies, and it is no secret that each side is as ready to see its military might against its internal rival as against the Germans.

For this reason Allied diplomats here are more than ever convinced that it is urgently needful to make still greater efforts to bring about a truce between Yugoslav patriots as was recently done in a somewhat similar situation in Greece.

Truce Hard to Achieve

It is necessary to point out, however, that nobody in Cairo has any great hope of being able to produce such truce.

Creation by General Mihailovic's forces of their "YDNU," which took place at the recent national congress held by adherents of King Peter's regime Jan. 26 to 28, is taken as an indirect compliment to the Partisans headed by Marshal Josip "Tito" Broz. The reason is that for nearly three years General Mihailovic has passed up establishing such organization, holding that the existence of the legally recognized government in Cairo was sufficient.

It is now believed that the success of the Partisans' NLC in administering areas held by it led General Mihailovic to change his mind.

The Partisans emphasize that one of the main purposes of NLC is to assume the duties of an interim government once the country is liberated.

In much the same way their rivals assert that the purpose of YDNU is "to fight enemy forces of occupation and to maintain constitutional and social reforms which will be made after the war in the spirit of full democracy."

Although apparently intended as a counterweight to the Partisans civilian organization it seems doubtful to many persons if the YDNU will be able to play as forceful roles as the former since its activities will be circumscribed by the fact that its members and sponsors recognize the existence of a still higher body—the Royal Yugoslav Government in Cairo.

Nevertheless the YDNU may succeed somewhat in offsetting the favorable publicity which the Partisans have been winning within the country by the work of the NLC.

The eight-point statement issued by the three-day national congress has been welcomed on some scores and deplored on others. Particularly welcome to the Allies was General Mihailovic's pledge that postwar Yugoslavia would be organized on federal lines, and that there would be no collective or indiscriminate revenge against anybody, but that each war criminal would be judged legally and on lines laid down by the Allied nations.

Charges Deepen Tension

On the other hand, there was considerable regret and annoyance at the congress' attack on the Partisans. The congress charged, "Some of our Allies have given undue importance to Partisan activities" and "these activities are becoming increasingly terrorist in character and are being helped by German satellites and war criminals."

Such charges, and they are equally frequent on the other side, have already brought internal tension within Yugoslavia to a point which many observers think may lead to outright civil war once the Germans are gone.

Certainly they immensely increase the difficulty of the task of British officials who have worked ceaselessly for many months to heal this disastrous breach in Yugoslavia's fighting front.

Soviet Praises Tito

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Russian press has started a build-up campaign for Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), leader of the Yugoslav Partisans, and Ivan Ribar, head of the Partisan National Liberation Authority.

Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, praised both the Yugoslav leaders today, saying Ribar is a well-known Belgrade lawyer who has lost two sons in the struggle against the Germans. It asserted Ribar's former anti-Fascist congress has been reorganized into the supreme legislative and executive organ of Yugoslavia.

Such descriptions, plus the fact that the Soviets have been refusing to do business with Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Chetnik leader and Minister of War for the exiled Government of King Peter, as well as their consistent coolness toward Prof. Bozhidar Puric, King Peter's Foreign Minister, indicate Russian feelings are swinging toward Tito and Ribar.

Activity Abounds at Miami Vocational Center

Upper left: A group of aircraft students lift a wing onto a plane. Upper right: An arc welder. Lower: Alexander Olden, instructor, explains to a group of civil-service employees learning the basic elements of a war job under the vocational-training program for war-production workers. Upon completion of the course, they will begin work at the Miami Air Depot.

Largest Vocational Institute In South Houses Nine Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Vocational Education Building, housing nine schools, was dedicated recently as the largest vocational-training institution in the South.

Begun during the Florida real-estate boom in 1925 as the Roosevelt Hotel, work on the 15-story building stopped when its backers lost their funds in the subsequent slump. It stood unfinished for many years until the Dade County Board of Public Instruction bought it in 1941, began completing it, and in 1942 started moving in its vocational-training program from a regular school building across the street.

The first 10 floors now house the nine separate vocational training schools, all administered by the county school board, although state and Federal programs and funds are backing some of them. Four of the upper floors now are occupied by the Army and by Pan American Airways. Having the Army as a tenant was beneficial when the school was badly in need of elevators and army priorities helped to secure them.

Of the nine schools, Technical High is a regular accredited high school offering three-year courses in a large variety of technical subjects. Half of the student's day is spent in the chosen shop and the other half in classrooms studying English, mathematics, drawing, and natural science.

Agreements have been made with several unions to substitute experience in the high-school shops for apprentice work, thus enabling the students to enter their work at a higher rate of pay.

The Evening Trade Extension School is for the purpose of teaching working persons more about their own trades. Evening High offers most high-school subjects, as in the average night school.

There are two phases of vocational training for war-production workers, part of a national program. One is pre-employment training in the basic elements of a war job and the other is known as the supplementary section for those already in war work.

The Continuation School, as in most cities, offers part-time courses, including commercial, to workers. Training for all kinds of retail selling is included in the Distribution Education school. The physically handicapped are given whatever training is necessary in the Vocational Rehabilitation School to equip them to earn a living.

The Hotel Training School is regarded as the first in the United States to be under public-school supervision. Since its establishment, several others have been patterned after it. The many hotels in the Miami area offer a large field for trained workers.

The aircraft-maintenance shop is the largest, occupying half of the second floor. Several planes at a time may be in various stages of dismemberment about the room and still leave plenty of space for work. Besides aircraft maintenance, there are 12 different phases of aircraft work offered as special courses.

On the ground outside the tall building, there are planes of larger types, usually including a Flying Fortress. From there, all the way to the top, the building is a scene of great activity from early morning until 11 p. m., in striking contrast to its many years of idleness.

'A' Cars Lose 25 P. C. of Gas By Chiselers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, declaring that "black market" parasites are draining 2,500,000 gallons of gasoline daily from the nation's supply, said last night that "A" card rations might be 25 per cent greater if it were not for illegal sales.

Characterizing the gasoline situation as one of the OPA's "most serious problems because it is sapping the strength of the whole war effort," Mr. Bowles said in a radio address:

"The gasoline 'black market' is doing more than encourage crime. It is actually robbing you honest car owners of part of your share of our limited supply."

to 45 miles of driving a month for the average low-mileage motorist.

Asking the co-operation of the public in indorsing coupons and reporting illegal sales, Mr. Bowles said military demands for gasoline will mount "the closer we get to invasion." He issued "this solemn warning to every motorist" on the home front:

"If there is any cutting to be done, it will have to be to your rations. So the more you allow 'black markets' to drain away from your supply, for the benefit of some chiselers, the greater the possibility of lower gasoline rations for all honest drivers."

'And Brutus Is An Honorable Man'

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 16 (AP)—Benito Mussolini says he is like a Japanese warrior and hopes Japan will understand his attitude toward the execution of his son-in-law, Count Ciano.

Der Bund of Chiasso told today of an interview between Mussolini and a Japanese correspondent.

"I had to sentence him (Ciano) to death since I, exactly as a Japanese warrior, put honor above everything else. I am sure the Japanese nation will understand my conduct," Mussolini was quoted as saying.

Move to Hasten Amendment for Equal Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Marking the birthday anniversary of Susan B. Anthony, pioneer feminist, Representative Pat Cannon (D) of Florida yesterday introduced in the House a petition to discharge the Judiciary and Rules Committees from further consideration of the equal rights amendment and thereby hasten action on the House floor.

The amendment, pending in Congress for 20 years under the auspices of the National Woman's Party, but rewarded recently, provides that: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." It would take effect five years after ratification.

In the Senate, the amendment, pushed ahead by extra effort to get protection for women before wholesale discharge from war jobs begins, has been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Filing his discharge petition, Mr. Cannon read editorials from various metropolitan newspapers favoring congressional debate on the amendment. A majority of House members must sign the petition before the committees can be discharged of their responsibility.

Preparing for their redoubled congressional campaign, the Woman's Party recently tried to get Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to modify her opposition to the amendment, but failed.

Along with opponents in the National Women's Trade Union League, the Woman's Party sent spokesmen to a meeting in Mrs. Roosevelt's New York apartment, but after hearing both sides of the argument, the President's wife said she would continue to throw her efforts with the advocates of protective laws for women which the equal rights amendment would outlaw.

When Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins recently recommended in her annual report that in behalf of postwar contraction, women's hours be shortened by law, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she opposed shorter hours for women only but would work for them for both men and women.

A prediction by the Governor of Indiana that the amendment would be written into the Democratic National Platform this year was read in the House by Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana. Indorsement of the amendment was put into the Republican Platform at Philadelphia in 1940.

Three Department Total Runs to $231,304,700

Entire sum is allocated to State, Justice and Commerce Departments—Commerce Secretary Jones warns much of $2,700,000,000 in Government airplane plants will be dead loss.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee sent to the floor today legislation appropriating $231,304,700 for the State, Commerce and Justice Departments for the fiscal year starting next July 1.

The total was allocated in this manner: State Department, $44,234,500; Justice, $116,477,200; Commerce, $70,593,000. The aggregate was $5,987,700 below budget estimates.

From Secretary of State Cordell Hull came a warning that the war is not "all over but the shouting"; from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones came a statement that much of the $2,700,000,000 invested by the Government in airplane and engine plants will have to be written off as a dead loss, and from J. Edgar Hoover, head of the F. B. I., the admonition that juvenile delinquency is "sweeping the country."

Final Goal of War

"A durable, just and stable world order," was Secretary Hull's definition of the final goal of the war.

"A sound commercial policy—I mean by that an international program of mutually beneficial co-operation and a sound commercial policy—are one of the cornerstones of any stable political peace structure," he said.

Outlined in the Foreign Service Section were reports that Americans still held by the Japanese in Asia are suffering from severe malnutrition.

Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, disclosed to the Committee that negotiations for the return of about 1,500 Americans interned by the Japanese had been started at the time disturbances broke out at the Japanese detention center at Tule Lake, Calif.

Halted by Japanese

The Japanese promptly halted negotiations until an investigation of treatment of Japanese nationals was undertaken by the Spanish Embassy, he reported. On the presumption the report would be satisfactory, the United States renewed its offer for exchange of nationals, but the Japanese refused, and "so we are hung up for the time being on that," he said.

From another State Department attache, Nathaniel P. Davis, Foreign Service Officer, the Committee heard that he and his colleagues captured in Manila "were treated correctly by the Japanese. They did not push us around. There were some men that we came in contact with that you might call roughnecks but, on the whole, we were treated fairly well. They bothered us very little."

Mr. Hoover told of a new wave of juvenile delinquency while discussing plans for a school for law enforcement officers. Officers from throughout the nation, he said, will be taught "some of the practical things that can be done to attack this problem."

The Committee referred to the delinquency problem as "primarily a responsibility of local and state governments" and commended the F. B. I. for its efforts to help solve it.

It expressed a hope the Justice Department would exert every effort to curb "loan sharks" taking advantage of present economic conditions.

Enemy Aliens Not Good Neighbors

Attorney General Francis Biddle told the Committee that approximately 2,000 alien enemies have been brought to the United States from South American countries and are being kept in the 11 detention camps throughout the nation at this Government's expense.

"The total camp population is approximately 10,000," Mr. Biddle said.

Cost of keeping the prisoners in U. S. camps is about $1 a day, he added.

Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, said some 4,000,000 aliens now are registered with his Department.

Revival of a vigorous enforcement of antitrust laws, both in domestic economy and in international business operations will be "exceedingly important" in the postwar period, Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti Trust Division, advised Congress through the Committee.

Attacking international cartels, Mr. Berge said that "to the extent that those operations or private agreements are desirable, they ought to be done only with government sanction and government approval."

"You can cancel by action in equity these illegal agreements, and you can warn those not indicted against entering into these arrangements that are contrary to our national interests. I think that that in itself will have a wholesome, healthy, prophylactic effect on this international cartel situation."

Competitive World Trade Vital

He added:

"I think we should in every appropriate way emphasize our interest as a nation in preserving, so far as it is possible to do so on an international scale, a competitive economy and bring it to the attention of our allies, because we have got to have, immediately after the war, a lot of reorganizing of our trade relationships with those countries."

Disclosure that the Department is investigating "big loan shark chains" which are centrally controlled and operating in 10 or more States, was made before the Committee by Antitrust Division officials. These chains have been acquiring competitors and other chains by "threats and intimidation," the testimony showed.

Linton M. Collins, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, told the subcommittee there are approximately 34,374 conscientious objectors in World War II.

His figures showed that for every 10,000 men inducted into the Army during this war, there have been 38.5 men who have claimed exemption as conscientious objectors—as compared with 14 per 10,000 men during World War I.

Mr. Collins said 10,352 cases had been referred to the Justice Department for investigation, that 7,407 of these had been disposed of, but that Selective Service had informed him 8,822 more cases were to be deferred for an inquiry.

On Aug. 1, Mr. Collins told the Committee, 6,682 conscientious objectors were in camps and 12,000 were assigned to special services.

British Begin Paying

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The British have paid back $100,000,000 of $390,000,000 borrowed from the United States to pay for war supplies contracted for in this country prior to Lend-Lease, the House was advised today.

A Reconstruction Finance Corporation spokesman, Henry A. Mulligan, Treasurer, gave the details to a House Appropriations Committee during hearings on the 1945 commerce appropriation bill.

The loan is a 15-year, 3 per cent loan, with the privilege of a five-year extenstion if two-thirds of the principal has been repaid at the end of the 15 years.

Cameras and Hard Work Map Marshalls

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

ABOARD UNITED STATES DESTROYER OFF KWAJALEIN ISLAND—Accurate maps that Marines and soldiers used in the Kwajalein attack were made possible chiefly by aerial photography. Perhaps never before have these high-altitude pictures been relied upon so heavily. They were essential here because the Japanese have forbidden their mandate to outsiders since 1937 with the result that cartographic and hydrographic information was sketchy.

The officer in charge of interpreting aerial photos and making the Kwajalein maps told something of how the work was done. He is Capt. Frellsen Reese of Baskin, La., who serves in the Army Engineers topographical section.

A 1940 graduate in civil engineering of Louisiana State University, Captain Reese has had charge of making operational maps for several Pacific campaigns. He and his men worked on maps of Tarawa, Makin, the Solomons, and the Aleutians. They also made a large over-all operational map of the entire Pacific theater.

Uniform Scale Sought

Interviewed aboard a destroyer taking him to inspect the accuracy of his work, Captain Reese said the most difficult part of the job was getting aerial photos down to scale.

"Photographing is often done when a plane is dodging ack ack," he said. "The plane may drop or go up 200 feet." Most of the photos are taken at many thousand feet, but some are snapped much nearer the ground.

From a series of aerial photos, Captain Reese's men make an "uncontrolled mosaic." Then they compare distances on the pictures with distances on hydrographic charts.

"If they check closely, we reduce the scale of the photos to the scale wanted by the unit we're mapping for," he explained. "If they don't check, we have to assume one or the other is right. We've been very fortunate in getting HO (Hydrographic Office) charts. Air Force photographers have done an excellent job."

Colors Are Tricky

Captain Reese was asked how effective colored photography would be in helping to show the depth of water over island reefs. The trouble with making inferences from colored photographs is that light going through water plays tricks on even the camera's eye. About the only certainty is that coral makes water look green.

From the point of view of interpretation, atoll islands are easier to map than other islands he has worked on—both in the North and South Pacific. The Aleutians photographs were inadequate, according to Captain Reese. The mountainous country, lack of vegetation, and snow covering made interpretation difficult.

The Engineers have some fancy gadgets and machines for doing their work—splendid photographic equipment, and lithographic presses.

But the essential job of interpretation—picking out the guns, storage dumps, emplacements, and determining elevations—is done with the cartographer's version of a toy that was popular in the nineties. It is almost the same stereoscope as those through which people used to view Niagara Falls in their three-dimensional glory.

Luxemburg Women Help Men to Desert

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Feb. 16—A growing number of Luxemburgers, forced into the German Army, are deserting with the help of their women folk, the British Radio reported today.

"Numerous sentences have been passed on Luxemburg women for hiding sons and husbands who have deserted," added the radiocast.

Yells—Motors—Din on American Beachhead

KWAJALEIN, Marshall Islands, Feb. 3. Delayed. (AP)—Americans make more noise than anybody else when they go to war and they make more noise on the beaches during an amphibious operation than anywhere else.

Kwajalein Island's narrow strip of coral sand is certainly no exception to this rule. The beach pulsates with a thousand different clatters and an uncountable number of yells, bangs and assorted screeches.

On shore the noise is principally that of racing motors of tractors and boats. A Higgins boat always races as it heads the last few yards into shore in order to put its bow as far upon dry land as possible. Their motors make an intense racket equalled only by tractors and bulldozers which take over where the boats stop, both unloading cargo and helping the boats to get off into deep water again after they are unloaded.

Now they are pouring ashore all the queer assortment of things an Army needs after a few days in the field—stoves, tents, oil for tanks, rations, water for the island where there are no natural wells, jeeps, field desks, and even telephones.

In the center of all the hubbub of unloading is a Navy beachmaster who tries to keep some kind of order among the hundreds of boats maneuvering into the shallows and hundreds of vehicles fanning out from the narrow beach to all parts of the island.

His problem is to get priority cargo, such as ammunition and rations, into shore without letting other less important gear impede its movement, and to keep boats loaded both ways whenever possible.

The beachmaster works in water up to his waist, communicates with boat crews by signal flags, or amplified voice, or by simply yelling.

The boats, which are loaded alongside transports by involved hoisting gear, inevitably jam up around a narrow beach where they must be unloaded laboriously. And the beachmaster always takes the blame, beachmasters on Kwajalein are not complaining, but some claim their's is the most thankless job in the war as well as one of the noisiest.

The noise on a cargo beach is almost always made noisier by a howling wind. There's no sense to it, but there's always a wind on a cargo beach, even though the day may be perfectly calm elsewhere.

Invasion Is a Noisy Business

By a Staff Artist

Artist's Conception of a Beachhead on the Marshalls

Of course, war isn't like this, but even a cartoonist knows that quiet reigns only until the zero hour.

Rumanian Inflation Hits Clothing Hard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Inflation prices have spiraled so high in Rumania since it went to war that it now requires a man's total wages for a year to buy a suit, overcoat, hat and a pair of shoes, the Bucharest newspaper Argus said.

New Neckwear Brightens Costumes

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If you're in the mood to gauge feminine smartness—never overlook the neck. It has been decked with jewels, with ruffs, with ribands. Ingenious designers have toyed with the extravagant and the simple possibilities of neckwear for centuries. Yet a neckline, bare but for its own singular beauty and becomingness, is always an achievement.

Each one should sort out her own most becoming necklines. Some may be round, some high, some deeply V; they may be boat-shaped, one-sided, triangular; high in front and low in back. We cannot all wear them all to the best advantage, but each can discover her own, always remembering that necks as well as fashions change in line.

This season accessories, including neckwear, blouses, gilets, jabots, gloves, and jewelry, and some headgear have formed a kind of coalition government of the costume. In union they find strength and effectiveness and, often as not, economy. When used in rotation, or separately, you find them offering wide variety, gaiety, originality. So surprisingly much is achieved from such little things.

Hand-Dyed Fabrics

Take, for example, the skillfully dyed fabrics of the Brooke Cadwalladers—dyed by hand in an era of mass production. Their Ming blue and cerise are used as highlight colors against suave black dresses of Nettie Rosenstein design, with gloves, hats, or scarves to match. One glove may be cerise, one blue; the hat takes both colors for its purpose, while the neckline of the dress gains emphasis and shows versatility in the various ways a colored scarf may be laced through its deep V neckline. Peppermint - striped shantung in a pillbox hat finds its gay colors echoed in gauntlet gloves and soft ties, accenting the neckline of a black dress.

Cadwallader's pussycat print, with its Ming blue background, simply purrs with black kittens, their neat necks tied properly with bows of purple ribbon—all these on a shantung afternoon dress to which Nettie Rosenstein gives a deep V neckline and softly gathered shoulders with an upstanding finlike frill.

Long black satin or faille coats—and some of three-quarter length—in the same collection stress the importance of the neckline—most of them being collarless so that your own particular brand of jewels can flash or gleam as the case may be, from their very decorative, yet simple finishes. You will want to "look twice" at these softly becoming coats, a perfect solution for wear over the short evening dress or summer print. Many will like the trench coat model in swaggering satin. Others will prefer the more neatly fitted type, or that which indicates the long torso line, now coming into prominence, with its main interest below the beltline. Jet or diamonds — both well assumed—add interesting button detail. One coat, quite as black as the others, flashes a lively lacquer red lining which is just faintly visible at its round Chinese collar neckline.

Flat hair bands of straw-colored Tuscan are worn with Tuscan straw buttons—the very latest novelty in a season that has introduced many novel buttons. Crocheted headbands to match crocheted jabots, and string gloves fabulously crocheted to match them both, come in cerise, blue, beige, and snowy white. Checked taffeta makes a jabot with ruffled edges that ties up nicely with one of Sally Victor's young bowler hats, worn back on the smoothly coifed head.

Gilets and Weskits

Gilets and weskits add excitement to new suits and to old friends that we've worn and worn. Tartan plaids are lively when executed as weskits, and you can choose your own whether you're a Macdonald or a MacArthur, a Campbell or a Cameron—and the tartans are stunning both in gingham or light wool. Gilets of lanalure, a new product recently developed by du Pont, have a particularly fresh look, are firm of texture and easily laundered. This material looks as well in tailored models tied high at the throat as in ruffled fichus which have a romantic neckline all their own.

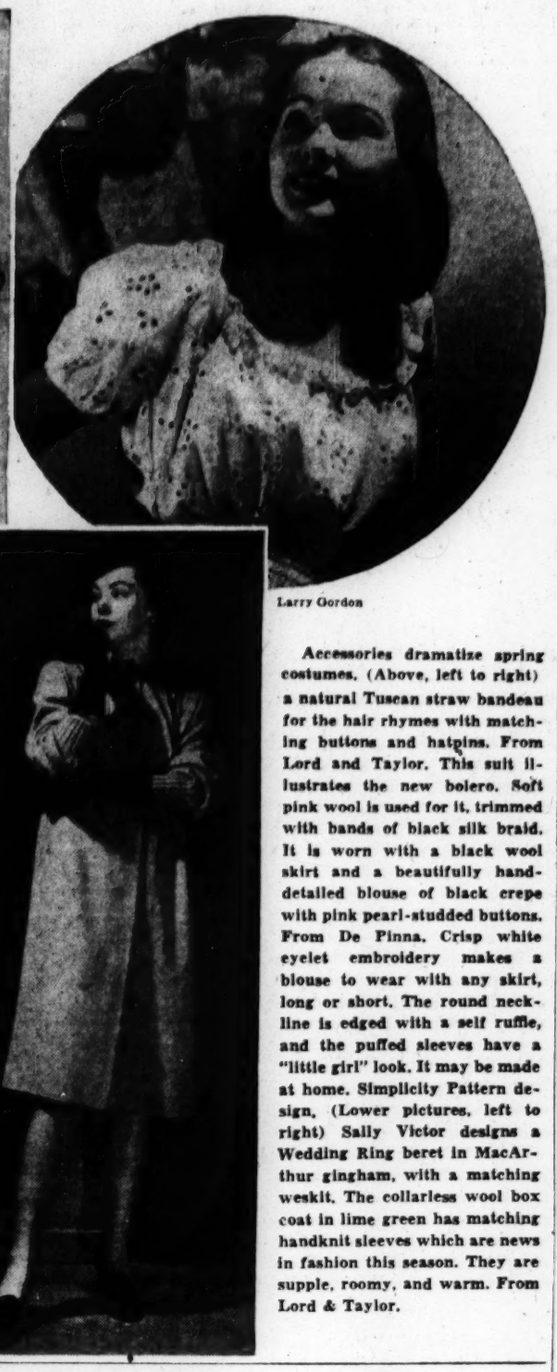
Girls with an eye to economy have not overlooked the possibilities, either, of the shirts once worn exclusively by the masculine members of the family. When collarbands and cuffs wear out, shirt-tails can be transformed into smart dickeys and gilets with a simple pattern, and these men's-wear fabrics in their conservative stripes and small patterns wash and iron like nothing else. And organdy! Never let a spring go by without some light touch of organdy about your costume somewhere. Spring itself, crisp and fresh, speaks through this fabric whether it be in sober bands, crossed kerchief, or frothy ruffles. Hand-embroidered white organdy accents still cross the sea to us from Madeira—delicate embroidery, punchwork, and scalloping, and from them you might choose a rippled jabot, a V-neckline collar, one that is notched to fit the lapel of your jacket, or a V-throated collarless gilet to follow the lines of a cardigan.

Blouses with interesting and arresting necklines crowd impatiently for recognition—several for each suit. The tailored white crepe blouse, with box pleats giving length to the look of it, has a round neck and ties with a white and navy polka-dot bow; one of those endlessly becoming blouses in soft pastel shades with gentle gathers and headings to enhance the base of the throat may be the one for you; or a swishy checked taffeta with a large engaging bow to fill in the stern V of your tailored suit, or add its touch of casualness to a well-cut bolero, pinched in at the edge to delineate better a frankly small waist.

Gay Mexican Designs

Mexico leaves its imprint on the season's blouse — particularly those to be worn when the sun burns bright and hot. These have the low round gracious neck beloved of Mexican peasants, necks that are easily adjusted with the accommodating drawstring. Hand-woven fabrics with their bright dyes are often pressed into service for these, fine of quality and coarse as well. Ladylike blouses of lace or chiffon often have long full sleeves finished with a touch of ruffling at the wrist for sheer feminine froufrou.

Another factor not to be overlooked is the sleeveless blouse or sweater trend coming more firmly into the fashion scene. These make place for important bracelets and lots of them, and in the case of the sleeveless sweater, worn either with or without a blouse, for important good-looking belts. Good news for lovely arms and pretty elbows, as well as slim waists.



Larry Gordon

Accessories dramatize spring costumes. (Above, left to right) a natural Tuscan straw bandeau for the hair rhymes with matching buttons and hatpins. From Lord and Taylor. This suit illustrates the new bolero. Soft pink wool is used for it, trimmed with bands of black silk braid. It is worn with a black wool skirt and a beautifully hand-detailed blouse of black crepe with pink pearl-studded buttons. From De Pinna. Crisp white eyelet embroidery makes a blouse to wear with any skirt, long or short. The round neckline is edged with a self ruffle, and the puffed sleeves have a "little girl" look. It may be made at home. Simplicity Pattern design. (Lower pictures, left to right) Sally Victor designs a Wedding Ring beret in MacArthur gingham, with a matching weskit. The collarless wool box coat in lime green has matching handknit sleeves which are news in fashion this season. They are supple, roomy, and warm. From Lord & Taylor.

Clocks Have Definite Value In Your Decorative Scheme

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For some reason or other—or perhaps for no reason at all—clocks seem to receive little consideration in the home decorative scheme. If it runs and keeps fairly accurate time, that is about all that is required of a clock. Its case may be almost anything. On the other hand, once it is realized that clocks are governed by the same decorating rules that govern the selection of furniture and other accessories, some attention will be given to beauty and appropriateness as well as service; for all of these factors may be combined in a timepiece.

Clocks, like architecture, have passed through various periods—from classic beauty to Victorian ugliness and back again; for reproduction of fine early models are now being made. Reposing in our attic this minute is an example of the ornate Victorian era. During my childhood, and for many years before, it occupied a place on the kitchen shelf. It was not a cheap clock; it had fine brass works and kept good time, and that was all that was considered necessary. Its "gingerbread" scrolls and foaming Niagara, painted in the panel below the face, were accepted with the same equanimity as was the weather.

Also, in the attic is a masterpiece of the '90's—a pseudo-marble creation, complete with a pseudo-iron horse atop! Once the height of elegance, it occupied a prominent place on the parlor mantel. It had good Seth Thomas works and a clear, ringing, musical strike—indeed I have greatly missed the latter during the years of exile in the attic!

But it's the old clocks that have stood the test of time in every particular—grandfather clocks, some of which journeyed from England without forebears, dainty banjo wall clocks, surmounted by their shining brass eagles, the lovely mahogany scroll-top with reeded pillars each side and hand-painted decoration below. One of the last-named type which I am so fortunate as to own has a quaint square dial with a round face, showing a golden beehive just above the hands, with golden bees flying hither and yon. This clock was made by Eli Terry in Connecticut around 1800. Mt. Vernon, hand-painted, decorates the panel below the face. On its little clock shelf, between two windows, it has definite decorative value.

In contrast to this elegance were those forthright wooden shelf clocks which scorned all frills, save perhaps a bit of a mirror in the lower section. Their function was strictly utilitarian, yet their severe lines lent dignity to their surroundings. Usually the cases were made of pine, either painted or rubbed down to a natural finish. Between these utilitarian models and the graceful beauty of Eli Terry's work come the attractive steeple clocks, so-called because the top is shaped like a Gothic arch.

It is always possible to find the right type of clock in the right size, though sometimes a bit of time and searching are required.

MINIPOO
DRY SHAMPOO

- *Cleans hair thoroughly in 10 minutes*
- *Easy to apply—pleasant to use*
- *Leaves hair soft and lustrous*

Medea Times Her Pie Making to Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I think I always will remember Medea. You might say, but how can you remember a person whom you never saw? And I would understand your asking. But you see, remembering is of things and persons heard about as well as seen. Of such was Medea.

It was the winter I went to visit in Powell many years ago, that I came to know of her. She had gone West to visit relatives, taking their little blonde daughter, Carolyn, with her. This left Frank, her husband, alone in the big farmhouse on the edge of town. Therefore, to give him companionship, as well as to be of service to a friend, he invited my sister and her husband and their little girl, to stay with him until they could decide on a home of their own. Into this pleasant circle my husband and I also were invited, and spent a happy month.

The house was modern and comfortable, but severely furnished. Everything was usable. Nothing unnecessary had been given place to break the pattern of austerity. Even to the matter of plants this note had been carried. They were strong sensible geraniums standing smartly against the stiff clean curtains, like soldiers at attention. Each room downstairs had its quota, the living room, dining room and kitchen.

Stern Portraits

The few pictures in the living room were portraits of Medea's relatives. Their faces were unsmiling, although in all fairness it must be said there was no smugness in them, just a stern detachment which required to be let alone. All the rooms had sturdy, plain furniture and rag rugs of sober greys and greens, without daring.

None of my family ever had met Medea, but using the background of her home as a measuring rod we pictured her as a splendid housekeeper, but as a rather conventional and prosaic person. So great was our astonishment to find how wrong we were about her.

And this is how it came about. One morning I was in the kitchen making pies while Ellen, my sister, "tidied up" the house. Frank went late to his work that day and as he came through the kitchen he stopped and sniffed.

"My, something smells good," he said, "pies?"

"Yes," I said, "apple. Like them?"

"Oh yes," he said, heartily, "best of all."

He stood another minute, and glancing up I saw with surprise a wistful, retrospective expression in his eyes.

"Medea," he said simply, "always makes her pies at night." He opened the door and was gone.

I slid the last pie into the oven, and out of the scrap of dough left over made a roly-poly for my little niece. Then I wiped my hands on my apron and sat down to try to figure this thing out.

Why on earth did his wife make her pies at night? How very odd! What was the reason for this unheard of distortion of the day's hours? She, too, was a New England woman, as Ellen and I were. She was born and bred to the customs of the locality, the stereotyped model of life in the little town on the banks of the Merrimac. She well knew the schedule, washing on Monday, ironing on Tuesday, cleaning on Friday and so on, and always baking in the forenoon. Never after the midday meal was cleared away would any prideful housewife let herself be found in the kitchen baking.

Solving the Mystery

Certainly it was not through shiftlessness that she had acquired this peculiar habit. Nor was it because she was overburdened with duties. She had plenty of time during the day. The little girl was in school all day nearly, and Frank attended to all the outdoor work. And yet, was the day not long enough for her? No, that could not be it. I was puzzled, and after a swift glance at the full oven I set myself again to the solving of this mystery.

I looked around the kitchen with new interest. It really was the pleasantest room in the house. It had a huge old wood-fire range with shiny black sides and glistening nickel trim. There were ladder-back chairs and home-made cupboards, and a soft green linoleum. The table was very big, and square, with a doily and a green shaded lamp in the center. The geraniums here were pink and more feminine than in the other rooms. The shelves and what-nots were filled with Carolyn's books and Frank's whittling knives and such things.

It was a cheerful lived-in sort of room, especially at night with the lovely old lamp lighted and the shades drawn. And here, it came to me, was the answer.

Frank had told us how, after the early supper, which was eaten in the kitchen, he would take down his mandolin and play and sing. He had told us how Medea and Carolyn loved this time and looked forward to it all day. Undoubtedly, to his enraptured audience, the music his work-thickened inexpert fingers brought forth was beautiful, for they clapped and nodded with joy.

Peace Within

Here in this simple, commonplace setting, a pocket of light within, a world of darkness without, three persons blended their thoughts in love and harmony and peace. Though the winds snarled and the bare-branched trees in the doorway rattled their protest, in here all was warmth, and safety. It must have been pleasant with the delicious odor of hot spices and apple tree kindlings mingling, and the happy hands of Medea busy with her duties.

Why, of course, now I understood. Naturally, she made her pies at night! It was the obvious time for her to do so. In her quiet way she apparently had thought it out and arranged her day in the way of her own choosing, regardless of what others might say. And in this arranging she had shown a sensitivity to that which was loveliest in her experience.

I remember a few lines, dropped from the lips of an earlier Medea, Euripides' heroine, read in my school days:

Surely I have my thoughts and not a few
Have held me strange—

I will probably never go back to Powell, for there is nothing to draw me there now. So I probably never will meet Medea. But I think I shall never forget her.

K. F.

Chenille Helps Old Hangers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In nearly every household there is an accumulation of those wire garment hangers with which the commercial cleansers were so generous in prewar days. As is, they are not of much value, but they can easily be made both attractive and practical for use.

Buy, at a ten-cent store, a skein of chenille in any desired color and wind into a ball for convenient handling. Beginning at the tip of the hook, wind the chenille closely over and over the wire, leaving an end of about ¾ inch where you start. Cover the hook completely, being careful to wind the chenille very tight so that no wire shows. Continue in this manner until the entire hanger is covered. As you proceed, push the wound portion back every few inches to insure complete covering of the wire. It will be necessary to pass the ball of chenille over and under the wire as you work, but by keeping the ball wound tightly, allowing just enough play to work with comfortably, this won't be too bothersome.

When you have covered the entire surface and are back at the junction of hook and hanger, fasten securely and finish with a bowknot of the chenille. With thread or silk of matching shade, sew the end of chenille, left where you started, over and through the tip of the hook (this is usually of double wire). If the stitches are drawn tightly, they will scarcely show.

Two skeins of chenille, which comes in many delightful colors, will be sufficient to cover five hangers; and the work is very quickly done. No longer a nuisance, the hangers will stay quietly in place and help to make the closet attractive.

E. M. E.

Furlough

I stand at my window,
Doing the dishes,
Thinking a little
And making wishes,
When I see my boy
Coming over the fields
With a spring in his step
As the warm earth yields,
And my heart leaps to
meet him
As on he comes,
It beats a tit-tat,
Like tiny drums.
I stand at my window
Doing the dishes,
The need is gone
For making wishes.

HELEN CUSHMAN MITCHELL

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Swedish Ships in Argentina Released by Pact With Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — A dozen or more Swedish freighters lying idle for several months in River Plate harbors have been released for renewed participation in wartime commerce beteen Gothenburg, Sweden, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, by the latest German-Swedish trade agreement.

Dispatches from both Berlin and Stockholm refer almost exclusively to renewed "safe-conduct" trading between the Baltic and South America. The employment of the latter geographical term is misleading, as Argentina is the only country concerned.

Sweden has been in the unfortunate position of having to obtain navicerts from both sides. Its ships, practically speaking, have to pass under the guns of German batteries and then have to plow through seas completely controlled by the British and United States Navies.

Germany refuses to consider that Sweden has a right to run its blockade and carry goods to any of the United Nations. Britain and the United States demand that the goods leaving Sweden shall not be consigned to enemy firms or countries. As a result, when permitted, Sweden's trade is always entirely with Argentina. It is the only destination for which navicerts can be obtained from both sides.

Argentina, of course, is very keen on receiving Swedish manufactures. Most of the vessels come with machinery and newsprint. Sweden, on the other hand, is greatly in need of the pastoral and agricultural produce of Argentina. The volume of the trade need be circumscribed only by the volume of tonnage Sweden is able to allocate to the business. Argentina refuses to allow its limited number of ocean carriers to venture outside the waters of the Western Hemisphere, except for one or two which ply the comparatively safe route between Buenos Aires and South African ports.

Swedish-Argentine trade underwent an almost sensational expansion during the previous war-time period when interchange was permitted between the two countries. It slumped to practically nil after safe conducts were suspended by the Germans, forcibly laying up many Swedish ships at both ends of the run.

In reprisal for the closure of the Skagerrak, which was alleged to be a naval necessity by the Nazi Government, Sweden imposed considerable restriction on its exportation to Germany. A grim struggle continues between the two Governments and still goes on, for that matter. Stockholm claims that no belligerent has a right to close an international maritime highway, more especially when that is the only route leading from a neutral country to the outer world. Berlin took the line that its own protection against the British and Americans was paramount.

Whatever has determined the resumption of traffic between Sweden and Argentina, it would be unwise to overlook the possible postwar consequence of this natural commercial assistance between these two neutral countries during a very trying time of international belligerency.

The Allies, whose relationships with Argentina are delicate, to say the least, cannot be unaware that Swedish exports to that country have contributed to the maintenance of its normal economy and therefore to its obstinate neutrality, rendering continental defense more difficult. With Argentina's food exports to Sweden they have been less concerned. Indeed, they probably have been pleased to see some assistance given to that Scandinavian neutral after satisfying themselves that nothing worth while was passed on to the enemy.

The renewal of Swedish imports —even if only temporary—is a great relief to the Ramirez dictatorship in Buenos Aires, which, soon after seizing power, issued sharp instructions to the press to avoid any expression detrimental to renewal of trade between the two countries or dangerous to its continuance when re-established.

Coming in on the Beam to Be Easier For Both Military and Civil Planes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)— Military and civilian planes are being equipped with new high frequency radio range receivers in preparation for a changeover to improved sending equipment on the nation's airways.

This was learned today along with disclosure that the Civil Aeronautics Administration soon will replace some of the more than 100 radio range stations taken from federal airlanes early in the war for use on military air transport paths around the world.

Range stations are automatic devices which outline airways by sending out on a narrow beam the code signals for the letters A and N, designating right and left of center, with a steady hum marking the line along which the letter signals merge. The hum is the "on course" signal.

Standard equipment now in use sends out signals in the intermediate frequencies—200 to 400 kilocycles. Just before the war began, the CAA was preparing to change over to equipment using frequencies from 119 to 126 megacycles. The war not only halted that program, but took away from domestic service about one in eight range stations of the standard type. These now are guiding Army planes across oceans, jungles, deserts, mountains and ice fields.

Thomas Bourne, Director of the Federal Airways, said the CAA expects to begin installation of the very high frequency equipment in May. Meanwhile it hopes to begin replacement of ranges at points where they can be of service in the gradual expansion of the wartime civil air transport pattern.

High frequency equipment is superior to intermediate frequency ranges in its ability to send an absolutely clear signal through any kind of weather. High frequency lacks the distance possible with intermediate frequency, but is much more accurate. The high frequency shortcoming in distance will be overcome by increasing the number of ranges.

Aurora Bachelors Can Rest Easy This Leap Year—What's Left of Them

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 16 (AP)— Bachelors, if there are any left, will be safe in Aurora on Feb. 29 for the first time in 12 years.

The city's quadrennial leap year frolic in which the girls took over the town and harassed eligible unmarried males unmercifully has been called off.

It's the war, the City Council decided solemnly and sadly. The aldermen figured that the bachelors remaining in town these days are mostly eighth grade youngsters or gran'pas.

The city-wide fun began in 1932 and was repeated in 1936 and 1940. Each four years, by City Council proclamation, women were elected to serve Feb. 29 as Mayor, aldermen, policemen, firemen and in all other official posts.

In 1940 the gals declared the mere fact of bachelorhood a heinous crime. Copperettes tossed all the unmarried men they could lay hands on into the hoosegow. Some fled to the woods and rooftops.

Mary Whiteis, police magistrate-for-the-day, imposed fines such as lingerie, candy, flowers, stockings —remember nylons?

The pretty magistrate became a little flustered when, in a matter of two hours, 167 brideless defendants proposed to her.

Today the girls knew they would have to wait at least until 1948 before, with civic authority, they can again badger the bachelors.

Muster-Out Pay Work Is Speedy

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 16 (AP) —The Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts reported yesterday it mailed 1,500 mustering-out pay checks after receiving 9,000 applications in four days.

Commander W. W. Honaker predicted with a full staff the Bureau could issue 2,500-3,000 checks daily and added arrival of 49 Waves from Bloomington, Ind., and Cedar Falls, Iowa, today would speed up clerical work required in making the payments.

Commander Honaker explained handling of applications from receiving to mailing takes four days. Applicants get their first $100 at the base where discharged, the second $100 within 30 days after completing 60 day's service, and the third $100 within 60 days after completing service, including overseas duty.

Capt. R. A. Shotwell of the Bureau's mustering-out pay division said applications were from all Navy personnel discharged prior to Feb. 15. Those already discharged, he added, should address applications to "Field Branch, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, United States Navy, Cleveland (15), Ohio." Original discharge papers should accompany the applications, he said.

Canadian Whisky Exported in Bulk

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 (AP)—A total of 616,161 gallons of whisky and 9,474 gallons of gin was exported from Canada during November and December, 1943, and January this year, Trade Minister J. A. Mackinnon reported Feb. 14 in Commons.

In reply to a question, Mr. Mackinnon gave figures showing that the bulk of the whisky exports—537,332 gallons—went to the United States, which also received 3,452 gallons of gin.

Figures showing the amount of gin and whisky produced and consumed in Canada during the three months were not available.

The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.
ADVENTURE IN IRAQ—Essentially a western, though scene is Iraq desert.—M. Y.
ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.
ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M. Y.
A GUY NAMED JOE—Spencer Tracy's best performance in fantasy about air pilot who walks the earth after fatal crash. A benevolent gremlin helping student fliers.—M. Y. C.
ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES—Big lively Technicolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.
ALWAYS A BRIDESMAID—The Andrews Sisters sing five times in this light melodramatic romance.—M. Y. C.
AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.
BATTLE OF RUSSIA—Full-length U. S. documentary compiled from Russian and other newsreels, with commentary. Thrilling record of fight of great people for freedom.—M. Y.
BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee, and American friends.—M. Y.
BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.
BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast mingmelodrama.—M. Y. C.
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—Boston Blackie, falsely suspected of crime, clears himself while outwitting police.—M. Y.
CALLING DR. DEATH—Melodramatic shocker utilizing hypnotism to solve mystery.—M.
CANYON CITY—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—Routine western.—M. Y. C.
COASTAL COMMAND—Stirring British documentary showing daily duties of men who fly planes that protect convoys.—M. Y. C.
CORVETTE K-225—Spectacular melodrama extolling Royal Canadian Navy heroism.—M. Y.
COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY IN THE CLOUDS—Civilian Air Patrol pilot makes good with cattlemen, rescues girl from fire, and captures villain.—M. Y. C.
CROSS OF LORRAINE—Melodrama about French soldiers in Nazi prison camp, and their escape.—M. Y.
CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about volunteer nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.
DANCING MASTERS—Many well-gagged adventures, with young couple providing romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.
DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.
DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets goes on evil barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.
DEERSLAYER—Melodrama based on Cooper yarn about early days of Indian warfare.—M. Y. C.
DESERT SONG—Technicolor operetta in handsome, vigorous style. Well sung, well acted.—M. Y. C.
DESTINATION TOKYO—Good melodrama about sub that spied out prospects for Tokyo raid.—M. Y.
DESTROYER—Melodrama about dauntless sailor who won't let his mates give up.—M. Y.
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.
DOUGHBOYS IN IRELAND—Singing is highlight in routine story.—M. Y. C.
DR. GILLESPIE'S CRIMINAL CASE—Hunt for new assistant, with confusing sub-plot concerning epidemic, jail break, and legless soldier.—M. Y.
DRIFTER—Lively Western with dial role growing out of hero's resemblance to villain.—M. Y. C.
FALCON AND THE CO-EDS—Routine mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.
FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.
FIGHTING SEABEES—Melodrama romance against background of development and heroism of U. S. Navy construction battalions.—M. Y.
FIND THE BLACKMAILER—Reform candidate handily triumphs over crooks.—M. Y. C.
FIRED WIFE—Matrimonial farce about misunderstanding in advertising and theatrical business. Well cast and continuously amusing.—M. Y.
FLESH AND FANTASY—Melodramatic study of fear and superstition, well acted.—M.
FOOTLIGHT GLAMOUR—Spoof of little theaters for better-than-average addition to Bumpsteas series.—M. Y. C.
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulation to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.
FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1869 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.
FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.
FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For real tex cheesy double bills.—M. Y. C.
GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.
GANG'S ALL HERE—Entertaining backstage musical, strong on dancing spectacle.—M. Y. C.
GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW—Patriotic melodrama about five workers in plane factory and how they met.—M. Y.
GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington.—M. Y.
GHOST SHIP—Senseless shocker about captain who thinks he has right, at sea, to kill anybody.—M.
GILDERSLEEVE ON BROADWAY—Radio favorite in characteristic difficulties.—M. Y. C.
GIRL CRAZY—Song and dance romance in Western setting with Gershwin music.—M. Y. C.
GOOD FELLOWS—Gentle spoofing of man with weakness for joining secret societies.—M. Y. C.
GOOD LUCK MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard.—M. Y. C.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GOVERNMENT GIRL—Farcical romance, with patriotic interludes, about life in wartime Washington.—M. Y. C.
GREAT MR. HANDEL—Technicolor biography during years of adversity preceding composition of "Messiah." Good cast and careful presentation of numerous Handel songs and choruses.—M. Y. C.
GUADALCANAL DIARY—Realistic war melodrama describing heroism and hardships.—M. Y.
GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two
GUNG HO—Thriller based on capture of Makin by Marines. Strong cast.—M. Y.
girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.
HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER—Roy Rogers rides Trigger again in musical Western with stirring cross-country obstacle race.—M. Y. C.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY LAND—Tender, small-town drama about folks at home while boys are fighting.—M. Y. C.
HEAT'S ON—Back-stage musical presenting Mae West in familiar routines.—M.
HEADING FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M. Y.
HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.
HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.
HERE COMES ELMER—Minor musical farce about night club and radio entertainment.—M. Y. C.
HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.
HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.
HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HI 'YA SAILOR—Thin musical with night-club background.—M. Y.
HIS BUTLER'S SISTER—Musical that contains much fun and exceptional singing episode.—M. Y. C.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HITLER'S MADMAN—Overdone melodrama about destruction of Lidice.—M. Y.
HOLY MATRIMONY—Amusing fable about famous painter who wished to live peaceful life.—M. Y. C.
HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held so Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.
I DOOD IT—Red Skelton musical in which he has full scope for his antics.—M. Y. C.
IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Story about competition for oil in early years of century. Canyon fire and wagon train race across prairie provide spectacular finish.—M. Y. C.
IRON MAJOR—Biographical film tracing career of Maj. Frank Cavanaugh as football coach and as officer in World War I.—M. Y.
IS EVERYBODY HAPPY—Fair musical about Ted Lewis. Many familiar songs.—M. Y. C.
JACK LONDON—Episodic biography emphasizing author's warnings against Japan.—M. Y.
JANE EYRE—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y.
JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about farm drudge who spends small inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman. Light amusement.—M. Y. C.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
KLONDIKE KATE—Tough melodrama of gold rush days, with most of action in dance halls.—M.
LAD FROM OUR TOWN—Russian wartime romance of tank officer and concert singer.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY—Newly filmed version of Thornton Wilder romance of Peru, uncommonly well acted.—M. Y.
CALIFORNIA JOE—Good pattern Western about Civil War officer who foils traitors trying to separate California from the Union.—M. Y. C.
IN OUR TIME—Topical melodrama—romance between Polish nobleman and English girl who persuades him to abandon aristocratic tradition and throw his lot in with anti-Nazi peasants.—M. Y.
WESTWARD BOUND—Routine Western involving cowboys who thwart landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
WEEK-END PASS—Shipyard worker's chivalry backfires in farcical romance.—M. Y.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Good tenderfoot encounters untamed cowboy and boggles him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.
LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y.
LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refuses to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.
LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "The mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LIFEBOAT—Eight persons afloat with captain of submarine that sank their ship. Sardonic melodrama deftly directed.—M. Y.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS—Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.
LOST ANGEL—Child under intensive training designed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.
MADAME CURIE—Impressive biography of discoverers of radium, told in terms of romance.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM DOWN UNDER—Australian boxing manager in none-too-pleasant melodramatic story about supposed brother and sister who turn out to be not related. War and prize fight scenes.—M.
MAN FROM RIO GRANDE—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude.—M. Y. C.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lemontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.
MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—Aftermath of girl's marriage while tipsy to unidentified soldier, dubiously handled as subject for uproarious farce.—M. Y.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.
MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MURDER ON THE WATERFRONT—Class B mystery with clues and spies at every turn.—M. Y.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY KINGDOM FOR A COOK—Testy British author starts feud in New England town when he tries to steal cook. Good romantic farce.—M. Y. C.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.
NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Ritz Brothers are mistaken for gangsters when they hire out as vaudeville performers in night club.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Quitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
NOBODY'S DARLING—Fair comedy about home life of pair of screen players and daughter.—M. Y. C.
NONE SHALL ESCAPE—Postwar trial in Poland used to introduce account of Nazi's career of

20th Century-Fox
Joan Fontaine
In a scene from "Jane Eyre"

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
PRIDE OF THE PLAINS—Black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, foiled in serviceable Western.—M. Y. C.
PRINCESS O'ROURKE—Romance of titled European girl and American flier.—M. Y.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced prison melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RACKET MAN—Drafted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.
RIDING HIGH—Ex-burlesque actress puts on show at dude ranch. Fair music.—M. Y.
ROOKIES IN BURMA—Clowning may be hard on those who enjoy Far East dispatches.—M.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SAHARA—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M. Y.
SALUTE TO THE MARINES—Retired Marine leads defaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES FACES DEATH—All usual trappings of creepy melodrama.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SHE'S FOR ME.—Thin musical with cabaret background and pleasant incidental specialties.—M. Y.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SHRINE OF VICTORY—Documentary showing Greek resistance to Fascist invasion.—M. Y. C.
SILVER CITY RAIDERS—Fast action western with cowboys defeating landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.
SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.
SING A JINGLE—Allan Jones' good baritone lifts musical above level of routine romance.—M. Y. C.
SKY'S THE LIMIT—War-time romantic comedy which Fred Astaire highlights with Joan Leslie as partner.—M. Y.
SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl mayor beats racketeers in amiable melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Jean Gale's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.
SO PROUDLY WE HAIL!—Exceptional cast in moving story of heroism of nurses on Bataan.—M.
SO'S YOUR UNCLE—Farce about author anxious to get play produced. Cast adds interest, weak story.—M. Y.
SPIDER WOMAN—Sherlock Holmes solves another series of murders in stage programmer.—M. Y.
SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.
SPY TRAIN—Cheapy movie, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M. Y.
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.
STRANGE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER—Melodrama about killing of Hitler impersonator.—M.
SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY—Nostalgic Technicolor musical about singing star who rises from beer garden entertainer to fiancee of duke.—M.
SOMEONE TO REMEMBER — Sentimental comedy about mother who kept hope of seeing long-lost son. Well-cast minor romantic interest.—M. Y. C.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT — Vaudeville returns in a Backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SONG OF BERNADETTE—Legend of Lourdes told in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.
STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.
STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SUBMARINE ALERT—Class B melodrama about FBI operations against Japanese.—M. Y. C.
SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.
SWING FEVER—Slapstick musical about band leader's efforts to dispose of serious composition. Good singers, but hypnotic gag pulls film's quality down.—M. Y.
SWING-SHIFT MAZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work learns how the lowest wage earners live.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y. C.
TENDER COMRADE—Long and often sad, but always strong, story of four women waiting for husbands to come back from war.—M. Y.
TEXAS KID—Usual ingredients of riding western, in which outlaws are run to earth.—M. Y. C.
THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS—Two-hour variety show with Eddie Cantor as guide.—M. Y. C.
THE LODGER—Well-produced shocker based on London Jack-the-Ripper cases of long ago.—M.
THE SULLIVANS—Story of five boys who heroically served country in same warship.—M. Y.
THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A SOLDIER—How officers are made of men from Army Services. Incidental melodramatic trimmings.—M. Y. C.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.
THREE RUSSIAN GIRLS—American Red's romance with Russian nurse, against background of Russian fighting.—M. Y.
THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 353 soldiers, and others for hardcore; stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THIS IS THE LIFE—Youthful romance, with jitterbug and night club interludes, modest operatic songs well sung.—M. Y. C.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Hilda Schoolmaster manages as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.
THOUSANDS CHEER—Parade of stars with camp show done in Technicolor, three hands, and circus act. Good light entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.
TIGER FANGS—Frank Buck defeats Nazi plot to turn animals loose on jungle natives. Melodrama for duals.—M. Y.
TOP MAN—Timely musical about classmates in junior college who work four hours daily in aircraft factory.—M. Y. C.
TRUE TO LIFE—Funny comedy about family put on air by ready radio writers.—M. Y. C.
WHAT A WOMAN—Woman talent agent makes movie glamour boy out of college professor.—M. Y. C.
WHERE ARE YOUR CHILDREN?—Screen presentation of phases of juvenile delinquency that have to do with parental neglect.—M. Y.
WHISTLING IN BROOKLYN—Radio detective rounds up crooks after much slapstick in baseball park.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with round-up of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for finish.—M. Y. C.
WOMAN OF THE TOWN—Story of marshal of Dodge City and the dance hall girl who fell in love with him.—M. Y.
WOMEN IN BONDAGE—Painful melodrama about inhuman practices, attributed to Nazis, for forcing women to serve slave.—M.
YOUNG IDEAS—Children nearly break up romantic second marriage. Well-acted comedy.—M. Y. C.

It had a sensational Premiere engagement at New York's famed Radio City Music Hall.
RADIO CITY
THE PICTURE OF THE YEAR!
LASSIE COME HOME
IN THRILLING TECHNICOLOR
A thousand miles of thrills in a danger-laden adventure
with RODDY McDOWALL DONALD CRISP
TRULY GREAT DRAMA!
By The Author of "This Above All" . . . With The Stars of "How Green Was My Valley"
A picture packed with triumphs, tragedies and homespun happiness in the lives of real people! A story whose laughs and tears you'll want to share with your friends!
Academy Award winners in new triumph!
DAME MAY WHITTY · EDMUND GWENN · NIGEL BRUCE · ELSA LANCHESTER
LASSIE
Directed by FRED M. WILCOX
Produced by SAMUEL MARX
Screen Play by Hugo Butler · Based Upon the Novel by Eric Knight
STARTS TOM'W
Doors Open Orpheum 9:15 a.m. State 11:15 a.m.
plus these excellent short subjects
A Musical Treat
"SHOE SHINE BOY"
Fitzpatrick Traveltalk
"DEATH VALLEY"
A Pete Smith Specialty
"WATER WISDOM"
as always
NEWS OF THE DAY
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
HURRY! Buy that "EXTRA" Bond Now! MEET the pull over on the WAR LOAN!
TODAY LAST TIMES! ROSALIND RUSSELL · BRIAN AHERNE "WHAT A WOMAN"

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	1,026,340
1934 volume to date	26,530,115
1943 volume to date	30,353,636

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	50.9	Prev. day	50.5
Month ago	50.8	Year ago	45.0
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks (Dollars)	Divds	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a		2	58	58	58	
Abbott Lab pf4	†	10	110	110	110	
Adams Exp 1.20g		3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ⅛e		2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Addressog-Multi 1		2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a		2	41⅞	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau		16	6⅛	6	6	
Allegheny Corp		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf		18	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf		5	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl .2g		2	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Allen Indust ⅜g		9	10⅛	10	10	
Al Chem & Dye 6		2	146¼	146¼	146¾	+ ⅜
Allied Mills 2g		9	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Allied Stre 1		15	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ⅛e		9	36⅞	36½	36½	
Alpha P Cem ⅛e		5	19	18⅞	19	
Amal Leather		82	3¼	2½	3⅛	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf 2k		5	35	33	35	+ 2⅜
Amerada Pet ⅜e		6	84⅛	83¾	84	+ ⅛
AmAgChDel 1.20a		7	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g		3	59½	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
Am Bank N .20e		3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	†120		63¼	63	63	— ¼
Am Bosch (1ae)		5	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g		1	41½	41½	41½	
Am BrSh pf 5¼a	†120		129½	129½	129½	
Am Cable & Rad		12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Can 3		8	84½	82¾	82¾	—1¼
Am Can pf 7	†	60	176	176	176	+ ⅜
Am Car & Fdy 4g		22	36⅜	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 14⅛g		7	72½	71¾	72	+ ¼
Am Ch & Cable⅛e		1	23½	23½	23½	
Am Ch&Chi pf 5	†	90	110¾	110½	110¾	+1¼
Am Crystal Sug 1		4	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Am Distill		35	110⅜	109½	109⅝	— ⅜
$ Am Distill stpd		14	45¾	45	45¼	+1⅛
Am For Pow		17	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 11¼k		5	73¼	72	72	—1¾
Am&FPS7pf 13¾k		15	83	81	82	—3
Am&FP 2pf		39	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	—1
Am-Hawaii SS 3		1	34½	34½	34½	
Am Hide&L pf 3		1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
AmHomePd 2.40a		4	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
Am Ice		4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 11⅛e		1	65	65	65	— ½
Am Internat 1.2g		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Locom 1.2g		38	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7		2	84¼	83¾	84	— ¼
Am M&Fdy .80		5	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am Metal (1ae)		35	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	†260		32¾	32	32	— ½
Am Pow & Lt		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf		8	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Am P&L $6 pf		6	45⅞	45	45	— ¼
Am Rad&StS .10e		14	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am R Mill .20e		10	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
AmRolMill 4½g	†280		67¾	67	67¼	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz 1o		1	14½	14½	14½	
Am ShipBldg 3g	†	10	40	39¼	40	+ ¾
Am Smelt & R 2		9	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Am Smelt&Ref7	†	30	152	150½	152	+1½
Am Snuff pf 6	†	10	150	150	150	
Am Stl Fdrs 2		8	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Am Stove .30e		6	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e		1	29½	29½	29½	
Am Tel & Tel 9		10	157⅝	157½	157⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a		4	60⅛	60	60	
Am Tob B 3a		4	63	62⅞	63	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	†	60	146¾	146¼	146¼	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½pg		5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½pe		9	43¾	43⅛	43¼	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks		36	⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Woolen		2	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g		4	72⅞	72¾	72¾	+ ⅞
Am Zinc L & S		10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf11ak		2	44	44	44	—1
AnacondaCop2½g		16	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
Anacon W&C 1	†100		25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Archer Hock Gl 1g		5	20¾	20¾	20¾	
APW Paper		5	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1ae)		3	45½	45½	45½	
Armour & Co		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Armour & Co of 1		20	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k		3	83¼	83	83	+ ¼
Armstrong Crk 1¼g		4	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
Arnold Const ½		1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†	70	95	94½	94½	— ½
Assd DGd 2 pf7	†150		89½	89	89	— ½
Associates Inv 1¼		1	35½	35	35	—1½
Atch T&SF 1¾e		43	61½	60¼	60¼	— 1⅛
Atch T&SF pf 5		2	89¾	89½	89¾	+1¼
Atl Coast Line 3g		52	36¼	34¾	34½	—1¾
Atl G&W Indies 3g		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¾
Atl G&W In pf5g		2	61	61	61	
Atl Refining (1ae)		13	28	27½	28	+ ½
Atl Ref pf 4	†	10	107¼	107¾	107¾	— ¼
Atlas Corp (1ae)		3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Atlas Powd 1ae	†170		58	57½	57½	
Aunt Nichols		1	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Aviation Co .20g		91	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½g		15	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio		82	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf		30	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
Barber Asph		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar		4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Bang&Ar pf11ak	†	20	61½	61½	61½	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	†10		17⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e		12	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½a		3	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g		5	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Bell Aircr 1a		9	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3		11	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
Beneficial Ln 1.25g		3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Best Foods ⅛e		23	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (11ae)		8	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
Bigr & Co 1.60a		1	36	36	36	+ ¾
Bigelow-Sanf ⅛e		3	38	37½	37½	— ½
Blw & Decker 1.60		3	18	17⅞	18	
Blaw-Knox .60g		6	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane2g		20	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2		2	47	47	47	+ ¼
Bon Ami A 4	†	30	93	93	93	
Bon Ami B 2½a	†	10	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
Bond Strs 2		4	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
Borden Co .40 e		3	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60		6	35⅞	35½	35¾	— ⅛
Boston & Maine		3	4½	4¼	4¼	
Brantff Airw .60		12	14⅞	14½	14¾	
Brewing Co Am 2		2	45⅛	45	45¼	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1		7	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2		8	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers ⅛e		1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Brlyn Un Gas ½pg		6	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
Brunswk-Balke 1.4e		6	19	18⅝	19	+ ¾
Bucyrus-Erie .60e		5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	†	30	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ¼
Budd Mfg		21	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Budd Mfg5Spf5	†100		57⅞	57⅜	57½	— ¼
Budu Wheel ½pg		5	8	8	8	
Buffalo Forge 45e		3	18½	18½	18½	
Bullard Co 2½g		3	19⅛	19¼	19¼	
Burl Mills (.40e)		9	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e		48	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Bush Term .20g		3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Bush T pf 6	†	10	61	61	61	+ ¼
Bush T Bpf 3¾k	†	40	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅜
Butler Bros (.15e)		2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½g		2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾ag		5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
Byers A M Co		3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Byers pf 7	†	10	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¾
Byron Jack ⅛e		2	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½		4	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead		5	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Campbell Wy1¼ag		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Can Dry Ale 1ag		3	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3	†170		37½	36½	37½	+ 1½
Canad Pacific ⅛e		201	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	†	10	46	46	46	
Caro C&O 5	†	80	100½	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Carpenter Stl ⅛e		3	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co		12	36⅛	36¼	36½	+ ⅜
Case (JI) pf 7	†	10	149	149	149	+2
Caterpil Tractor 2		1	46	46	46	+ ⅜
Celanese Corp 2		12	39¼	38¾	39	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	†	10	120	120	120	
Celanese pr pf 7	†	20	122½	122¼	122½	+ ¼
Celotex Co pf 1	†	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½		5	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Cent R R N J		6	11⅞	11	11	— ⅜
CentVioletaSug 1g		7	24¾	24½	24½	
Cerro de Pas ⅜ae		7	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod		1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†	40	61¾	60½	60½	— 1⅛
Champ P&Fpf 6	†	20	111½	111½	111½	— ⅛
Chas & Ohio 3		15	46⅞	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
Ches Corp Va 2		2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Chi&E III ⅓pg		15	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Chi&E III A2.50g		25	16⅛	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt West		10	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ⅛k		15	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3		2	39	39	39	— ⅛
Childs Co		2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Chrysler Corp 3		20	80¾	80	80	— ⅛
Cin, I&F 1.20		1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Cin I&F pf6½g	†	10	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
Cities Invest	†	20	61½	61	61½	— ½
Cities Svc pf 4½g	†	1	113	113	113	
Clark Equip 2		4	34¾	33⅞	34	— ⅛
ClimaxMolybd .20e		6	34	33⅞	34	— ⅛
Clett Peabody 2		5	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
Coca-Cola 3a		2	113	113	113	— ½
Coca-Cola A 3	†	80	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
Colgate-P-P 1.4a		4	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4½a	†	50	105½	105½	105½	
Colline & Alk ⅛e		3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Colorado Mfg 2g		2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Colorado Oil 1		4	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Colum Br pf 3	†	2	40	40	40	+ ⅜
Colum Fuel & Iron 1		2	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Colum B'cast A.40e		3	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	
Colum B'cast B.40e		2	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ⅜
Colum G&E .10g		49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6		2	78¼	78½	78½	+ ⅜
Colum Pict ⅓g		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Comi Credit 3		6	39¼	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3		21	41¼	40⅞	41	
Comi Solv .60g		8	15¾	15	15¼	+ ⅜
Com'with&South		58				
Com & So pf 4½ag		3	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40		4	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
Compo Shoe Mch 1		1	23	23	23	
Consol Cigar 2g		7	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ¾
Con Cig prpf6⅓	†	10	107	107	107	+ ½
Cons Copper .20g		4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60		7A	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5		5	104⅛	104	104	— ⅛
Consol Oil pf 5½		1	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2¼k		1	48	48	48	+ ½
Consump pf4½g	†	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Container Co ⅛e		15	20	20	20	
Cont Bak ⅛e		8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Con Can 1		7	34	33½	34	+ ¾
Cont Dia Fib .85g		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cont Ins 1.60a		4	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅜
Crane Co pf 5	†	10	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½		2	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1g		7	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ag		4	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller ⅛ae		2	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	†	50	99½	99½	99½	+1⅜
Crucible Steel 3g		9	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5		3	76½	76	76	— ½
Cuba R R pf	†	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g		9	12¼	12	12	
Cudahy Packing		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½		1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing		5	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf 3		1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
Curtiss-Wright3ag		26	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2		7	17	17	17	
Cutler Ham 1¼a		1	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅜
Davison Chem 1g		2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
Decca Records 1a		2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g		6	38⅝	38½	38⅝	
Del & Hudson		25	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Del Lack&West		39	85⅛	84¼	85⅛	
Devoe&Ray A 1	†	70	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e		12	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½g		1	31½	31½	31½	
Diam T Met 1¼ag		7	14¼	14½	14½	+ ⅜
Dist Co-Sg h2.22		3	29	28¾	29	
Dist Corp-Sg h2		5	98	97½	98	
Dixie Cup ½pg		1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½a	†	3	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅛
Doehler D C 1⅞g		2	35⅜	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60		16	22¾	22⅜	22½	— ⅜
Douglas Airc 5g		5	52¾	52	52	— ⅜
Dow Chem 3		4	121⅜	121	121	—1
Dow Chem pf 4		3	108⅜	108½	108⅝	+ ⅛
Dom Motors .15e		65	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Dunhill Int		36	11¼	10¼	10½	— ½
Duplan Corp .80g		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
duPont de N4¾ag		6	139½	139	139	— ⅞
duPont pf 4½a		2	125¾	125¼	125¼	— ¼
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	†	30	119	118½	118½	—1¼
Eagle P Ld .60g		5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Eastern Air L		26	37¼	37	37	+ ¼
East Roll M .10g		5	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5		2	161	160	161	+1
Eaton Manf 2.40a		3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
El&Mus Ind .08e		1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½e		11	40	39¾	40	+ ½
Electric Boat ⅛e		3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
El Power & Lt		2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf		4	65½	65	65½	+ ¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf		5	89½	88⅛	89½	+ ¾
El Storage Bat 2		2	42	41⅞	42	— ¼
Endic John pf 4	†	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service		129	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	†130		95½	95	95½	
EPS$5½pf5½	†	230	97¾	96½	97	
Eng P S 6pf6	†150		98	97¼	97¼	— ¾
Equit Off Bldg		1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR 1g		20	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g		115	12⅜	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5		12	54½	54	54	
EurekaVClean ⅜ag		4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Evans Products		10	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60		8	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
Exchange Buff .15e		3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
FairbanksMorseLa		4	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2		10	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
Farns Tel&Rad 1g		15	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
FedLt&Tract1¼ag		1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Fed M & S 1.40e		2	20½	20½	20½	
Fed Mogul 1		2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Fed MotTruck .40		3	5⅜	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅛ae		3	24	24	24	+ ¼
Fid P F Im 1.60a		5	46¼	45½	45½	—1
Firestone T&R ⅛e		5	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½a		1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Follansbee Stl		3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
FollansbeeStlpf	†	50	52	52	52	+1
Food Mach 1¾ag		1	55	55	55	
Foster Wheeler		47	18¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
FostWh6pf 1½	†	20	22	22	22	
Francisco Sugar		3	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2		5	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra .40e		1	31½	31½	31½	
Fruehauf T pf5	†	40	108	108½	108½	
Gabriel Co .20g		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g		52	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf1.20		1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40		9	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g		2	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Am Tr 2¾g		5	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .15e		6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf8	†	10	145	145	145	
Gen Bronze .60g		7	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable		7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¾k	†	40	90½	90	90	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)		2	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7	†	60	140	140	140	—1
Gen Elec 1.40		36	35¾	35½	35¾	
Gen Foods 1.60		4	42	41¾	41¾	— ½
Gen G & El A		4	2½	2½	2½	
Gen G&E cv pf	†	60	116	116	116	
Gen Mills 4		3	104¾	104¾	104⅞	— ⅛
Gen Mills5pf5	†	40	130	129½	130	+ ¼
Gen Motors ¾ae		*41	54⅜	53¾	53¾	— ½
Gen Out Advert		6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1		5	19½	19⅜	19½	
Gen Print Ink .40		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g		1	54	54	54	+1⅞
Gen Refract 1.20		8	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Gen S C pf 1½k	†150		85	85	85	— ½
Gen Tel 1.60		1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾ag		1	21	21	21	
Gen T&R 2g		5	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
GilletteSafR .70a		14	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Gillett Saf R of 5		5	77¾	76¾	77¾	+1
Gimbel Bros .15e		7	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Glidden cvpf 2¼k		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅞
Goebel Brew .20		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich B F 2g		18	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	
Goodrich B F pf 5		1	103½	103½	103½	+1
Goodyear T&R ⅛e		5	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½pg		3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Goth Hosierypf7	†	30	103	103	103	+1
Graham-Paige Mot		72	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
GraniteCS .52½ag		4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40		4	34¾	34	34¾	+ ½
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g		6	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g		35	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2e		5	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	†	60	145½	145	145½	+1¾
Greyhound Corp 1		65	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅞
Greyhound pf .55		14	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
GrumAircEn 1½g		5	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar		1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	†	30	132½	130	130	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio		49	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g		12	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
Gulf Oil 1a		14	45⅜	45⅛	45½	+ ⅛
Hall WF Print 1a		1	16	16	16	
Harb-Walker 1		*1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .40g		7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl $ f		20	100½	100½	100½	— ¼
Heime G W 1¼ag		1	69	69	69	+ ⅛
Hercules Motor 1		4	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
Hercules P pf 6	†	10	132¾	131¾	132¾	+ ½
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a		1	115	115	115	
Hires C E 1.20a		1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Holland Furn 2		1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
Hollander&Son⅛e		1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1		2

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Heavy Private Financing Now BeingResumed

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP) — Large-scale private corporation financing was resumed today swiftly on the heels of the official closing of the Fourth War Loan drive.

Leading off with nearly $50,000,000 of industrial and public utility bonds and common stock, investment bankers had a large backlog of new offerings to work on following almost complete suspension of corporate activities during the latest Government drive.

A nation-wide banking group headed by the First Boston Corp. offered a new issue of $40,000,000 Phillips Petroleum Co. 2¾ per cent sinking fund debentures due in 1961 at 101 and interest.

Another group headed by Kidder, Peabody & Co. offered $4,300,000 Central Ohio Light & Power Co. 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1974 at 105¾ and interest.

Blyth & Co. headed still another syndicate marketing a new issue of 60,790 shares of common stock of the Masonite Corporation at 40½ a share.

Northern States Power Co. has on tap $5,000,000 in first mortgage bonds and $4,000,000 of serial notes up for competitive bidding within a week. Florida Power Corp. is scheduled to receive bids shortly on $16,500,000 in first mortgage bonds and Hooker Electrochemical Co. plans to sell 50,000 shares of 4¼ per cent cumulative preferred stock to provide funds to retire its funded debt.

Additional sizable blocks of bonds are expected to come from Virginia Electric & Power Co., Oklahoma Natural Gas Co., Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Diana Stores Corp. of New York and Abbott Laboratories.

Argentine Trade Promotion Concern Opens U. S. Offices

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—An intensive trade development program between the United States and Argentina had its inception yesterday with an announcement by the Argentine Trade Promotion Corp. of the opening of offices in Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

The corporation, which functions under Argentine Government auspices, is a non-profit organization to stimulate trade between the two countries. E. R. Tribe, manager, said these branch offices will function with the New York headquarters to study suitability of all Argentine products for the postwar market in the United States.

To this end a survey is being made to provide basic data on each of the products Argentina can offer the American market, Mr. Tribe said. Efforts will be concentrated on suitable products and on improvement in design, costs, distribution and quality where necessary to meet market conditions.

Mr. Tribe said the corporation, by increasing Argentina's sales to American customers, seeks to obtain additional credit balances for purchasing American products on a large scale. These products will include capital goods as well as consumers items such as automobiles, refrigerators, radios, typewriters and electrical, textile and agricultural equipment.

C. & N. W. Ry. Seeks Listing for Bonds

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes has authorized application to be made for "when issued" listing on the New York Stock Exchange of new Chicago & Northwestern Railway first and second mortgage bonds totaling approximately $160,000,000 and voting trust certificates in excess of 2,000,000 shares of preferred and common stock.

The securities are to be issued in accordance with the plan of reorganization of the railway company. Application for "when issued" listing will be made immediately to the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Under the reorganization plan, given final approval by Judge Barnes in June of 1941, the equity of both common and preferred stockholders whose originally were valued at about $180,000,000 was eliminated. Capitalization was reduced from $547,567,847 to $449,974,309.

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Sydney S. Dean

Elected a director of the 64-year-old Workingmens Co-operative Bank of Boston. Mr. Dean is assistant treasurer of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. and is a member of Mayor Tobin's Advisory Committee to the Planning Board for the City of Boston. William H. Gulliver, Jr., associated with the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald, Farley & Ketchum, was also elected a director of the bank.

Interest in Iraq Oil Fields Mounts as U. S. Reserves Fall

Second of three articles on the Near East oil developments.

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Except for the two slivers of 12½ per cent apiece in Iraq Petroleum held by Jersey and Socony-Vacuum, American oil companies showed no interest in Near East oil until fifteen years ago or less—as indicated by the fact that four of the original six American companies in IPC sold out. There was plenty of oil in the United States, and plenty more to the South in Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia.

But around 1930 the Standard Oil Company of California took an interest in Bahrein Island in the Persian Gulf, smaller than Manhattan, and took a concession from Ibn Saud, an Arabian chief under British protectorate. Ibn, too, it is said, is not particularly fond of the British, which may explain how the Americans got in, though they had to operate through a British company, the Bahrein Petroleum Co., Ltd.

It may have been accident or foresight that led the California Standard to the Near East. At that time California was knee-deep in oil; but oil companies have to do their prospecting far in advance. It might easily enough have been foresight, for the days of California flush production are over, it looks as though forever, and the 100,000-barrel-a-day movement of oil from California to the Far East of pre-war days is not likely ever to be resumed again; California even today must import oil.

Embarrassment of Oil Riches

Once in, the California people found more oil than they knew what to do with. They had so much oil and so few markets that they took in The Texas Company on a fifty-fifty basis because Texas had large and well-developed markets in the Far East.

Then the Cal-Tex people landed on the mainland with another concession from Ibn Saud, this time a colossal one running up and down the western part of the interior of Arabia, and there they found further vast quantities of oil. And they built a small refinery on Bahrein.

Then the Gulf oil people, always interested in new production, got still another concession, or at least half a concession, from Ibn Saud, in Kuwait. They had to go halves with the all-British Anglo-Iranian company and agree to stay out of Anglo-Iranian's markets.

The Gulf people drilled only ten wells and then stopped. Only one was dry. They had nine producers and far more oil than they knew what to do with, and they concluded that they already had a field much bigger than East Texas.

This simple story involves the discovery of more oil than has ever before in history been uncovered with such initial operations. The figures on Near East reserves are highly controversial. But they run in units of ten billion barrels—which is half the United States' estimated remaining proven reserves of 20 billions. Some people add up guesses for Persia, Iraq, Bahrein, Arabia and Kuwait and come out round 30 billion; in fact some guesses double that figure for good measure.

Skeptics won't go higher than ten billion. But that figure is merely for proven reserves. And the ground has barely been scraped. There has been no point in further exploration, because most of the wells already brought in are capped.

U. S. Reserves Wane

And if it hadn't been for two developments, those capped wells would remain capped for many years to come. One of those developments is the waning of prospects for finding additional U. S. reserves. The other is the war.

The trend of American reserves takes a little explaining. Proven reserves in proven U. S. fields may still be increasing slightly; yet this figure is misleading. New fields are not being found. The situation is something like a family in which the children are still growing but no more babies are being born. On a weight basis the family is still growing.

After a field is discovered its proven reserves tend to increase for some time as the edges of the field are defined. But a future decline can be foreseen in the total of these proven reserves unless new fields continue to be brought in. And no new fields of importance have been brought in in the United States since East Texas, 12 years ago. Compared with East Texas, and with the country's future needs, the Salem, Illinois, field was a flash in the pan, recklessly dissipated.

It has taken the war to highlight the situation. Instead of backing a Connally Hot Oil Act to curb the interstate flow of illegally produced oil, the oil states are renegging on the quotas assigned to them by the Bureau of Mines. Traveling Senators have been asking why the British have been taking so much American oil and so little from the Near East.

It was in this situation that the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, RFC affiliate, was quietly created on June 30, 1943, to be headed by Harold Ickes, already head of the U. S. Petroleum Administration for War and the most titled man in Washington.

(To be continued)

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9½	10¼
American Hardware Co	28¾	30¾
American Manufacturing	40¾	43¾
American Manufac 8 pf	87¾	..
American Wringer Co	7¾	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	34¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44¾	48
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26½	28½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18½	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	6¼	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15	16½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	71½	..
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	18¾	20¼
Boston Wov Hose & Rubber	34¼	37
Brown Co	1.70	2.30
Brown Co pf	32½	35
Campbell AS Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	32¼	35
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31½	33¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¾	28
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	67¼	70¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¾
Eastern Corporation	7¾	8¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¾
Exolon Co	7	8¾
Family Finance Inc	23¾	25
Family Finance pf A	10¼	12½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	32	34¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15½	17¼
General Machinery	21¼	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	38	41
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¼	93¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¼	32
Great Northern Paper Co	33¾	34¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¼	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	24¾	26¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¼	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15¾	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	31¼	33¼
International Machine Tool	9¼	10
Keith George E Co	67½	70¼
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	18¾	20¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34½	36½
Lincoln Stores Inc	23¾	25¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	45¾	48¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60¼	63½
Merck & Co	40¾	43¾
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	109	113
Merrimack Manufacturing	45	..
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	67½	72
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20¾	22¾
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8½	8¾
Nashawena Mills	45¾	47½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	64¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¾	37
Nashua Manufac Co 1pf	72¼	73¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2pf	19¾	22¾
Nat Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	13¾	14¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	57¾	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	31¼	34½
Ohio Finance	8½	10¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39½	42½
Parker Appliance	12¾	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	118½	130
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	66	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28	30¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	37½	40¼
Submarine Signal Co	26¼	28¾
Tampax Inc	8¾	8¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	16	17½
U S Envelope Company	16¼	20¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117	122
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	70	74
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	33½	36
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	33¾	36¾
Warren Bros Class C	10	11¾
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¼	11½

*Ex-dividend. (Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13½	15¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	38	39
Brockton Gas Light	8¼	9¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116¾	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅜	16¾
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 8 pf	106½	..
Conn Light & Power	41½	44
Eastern Utilities Asso	24¾	26¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	22¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¼	41
Green Mountain Power pf	76¾	80¾
Hartford Electric Light	49	52
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	14	15½
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	20	20
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	79¾	83¾
Mass Power & Light pf	17¼	18½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	12¾	13½
Narragansett Elec pf	58	58½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	25½	27¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	82¾	84¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	97¼	98¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	104¾	106¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	33¾	35¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	34¾	37¼
Newport Electric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109¼	114¼
R I Pub Serv pf	32¾	35¼
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	19¾	21¾
Western Mass Companies	23¾	25¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51½	54
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35⅝	37
Agricultural (2a)	71½	76
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	17¾	19½
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	14¾	15¾
American Re-insurance (2)	51	54
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	58½	61
Baltimore-American (.80a)	6¾	7¾
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	525	550
Camden Fire (1)	21¾	23¾
City of New York (½g)	17½	19½
Connecticut General Life (1)	42½	44½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¾	40¼
Federal (1.40)	42¾	46¼
Fire Assn Philidelphia (2a)	59½	63½
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	80	84
Firemen'sNewark (.40)	13¼	14¾
Frank Fire (1a)	24¾	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	41	44
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (½)	9¼	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	27	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¼	106¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¼	47¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27½	29¼
Homestead (½g)	13¾	15¼
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	79½	81
Jersey Insurance NY (1.80)	40¼	43¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	64	67¾
Merchant & Manufac of NY (.40)	8¾	..
Mere Fire Au (1½a)	43¼	46¼
National Fire (2)	52½	55½
National Liberty (.30a)	6¾	7¾
National Union (3a)	178	188
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	28¼	30¼
New Brunswick (1½a)	32	35¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¼
N Y Fire (.80)	13¾	14¾
North River (1)	21¾	23¼
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6
Northern (3a)	83½	93
Pacific Fire (4)	100¼	105½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48	50¼
Peerless Casualty	13¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	80¼	84
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¾	16¾
Providence Washington (1a)	34¾	36¾
Reinsurance Cor NY (.07½g)	4¾	5¼
Repub Insur Co Tex(1.20)	36¾	38¾
Revere (P) Insur (1.20a)	32	34
St Paul & Marine (2a)	281	291
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	44¼	48¾
Security (1.60)	34¾	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	130¼	136
Standard Accident	62¾	66½
Travelers (10)	492	507
U S Fidelity & Guar (1a)	39¾	41¾
U S Fire (2)	44¾	47¼
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	69¾	71½
Westchester (1.20a)	29¾	31¾

a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.30	3.62
Amerex Holding	33.625	35.50
American Business Shares	3.35	3.67
Axe Houghton Fund	13.38	14.39
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.50	104.09
Boston Fund	16.49	17.73
Broad Street Investing	36.81	38.98
Bullock Fund	14.53	15.89
Canadian Investment Fund	3.00	3.40
Century Shares Trust	17.13	39.16
Chemical Fund	9.42	10.19
Christiana Securities Co	2280.00	2380.00
Commodity Corp	9.18	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.25	40.25
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.76	22.29
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.37	13.28
Equitable Invest Corp	28.83	31.11
Equity Corp $3 pf	33.50	35.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.10	19.49
Fund Investors Inc	21.41	23.48
General Capital	31.67	34.05
General Investors Trust	5.30	5.60
Group Securities Inc:		
Fully Admin Shares	6.85	7.33
Railroad Shares	3.43	4.00
Steel Shares	4.18	4.61
Incorporated Investors Tr	30.41	31.95
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.88	.95
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 28.97	S-1	28.20
B-2 .... 30.71	S-2	13.56
B-3 .... 31.12	S-3	10.51
B-4 .... 11.01	S-4	4.69
K-1 17.71	K-2	30.18
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	20.40	....
†Loomis Sayles 3d Fd	38.40	....
Marriland Fund	4.35	4.95
Mass Invest Tr	20.82	22.13
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.06	10.82
Mutual Invest	10.45	11.43
Nation Wide Voting	1.22	1.35
New England Fund	11.99	13.02
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.375	22.00
Plymouth Fund	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.34	14.35
Quarterly Income Shares	6.125	6.675
Railway & Light Sec	12.875	14.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.24	3.56
Boudder Stevens & Clark	30.40	31.38
Spencer Trask Fund	13.06	14.34
State Street Invest	79.75	85.70
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	16.07	17.66
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. sec mod	2.61	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.57	..
Diversified Tr G	3.53	..
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.58	5.32
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.99	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.43	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.54	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.38	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.33	..
U S Elec Li & Pow "A"	18.00	..
U S Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.70	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	24.50	26.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Promoted

Blank & Stoller

J. Harry Wood

Elected a vice-president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Wood, who has been manager of general agencies for the John Hancock since 1937, and second vice-president since 1940, will continue to act as manager of general agencies.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 31
Deduction for Casualty Losses and Thefts

Losses arising from fires, storms, shipwrecks, or other casualty, or from theft, are allowable deductions from income, in computing Federal normal tax and surtax (but not in computing victory tax). Thus, if a taxpayer's home is destroyed by fire or damaged by flood, or storm, or his automobile is wrecked, or if his property is stolen, he may claim a deduction for the loss sustained, provided, of course, that he is not compensated for it by insurance or otherwise.

The amount of such loss, if incurred in connection with a trade or business, is entered in Schedule C (2), to arrive at the net profit (or loss) shown in item 8 of the return Form 1040; other losses are entered as item 14 of "Deductions" in return Form 1040, and must be explained in Schedule G of the return form. On short Form 1040A, no deduction for losses should be entered because the tax table on this form already allows the benefit of an average amount for such deductions.

The intent of the law regarding deductions for casualties, generally, is to allow for losses caused by natural forces. Such losses may be either of a personal or a business nature. However, to be an allowable deduction, the loss must not arise from the willful act or negligence of the taxpayer. For instance, damage sustained by a car by collision or accident is a deductible loss, unless the damage is due to a willful act or negligence on the part of the taxpayer. Faulty driving would not be classified as negligence, but driving while intoxicated would be so regarded.

Likewise, in the case of claims for loss of property by theft or burglary, it must be established that the property actually was stolen, and not merely mislaid or lost.

In the case of insured property, the amount of recovery through insurance must be taken into account in determining the amount of net loss, if any.

The amount of loss allowable in the case of property damaged or destroyed is frequently difficult of determination. A general rule is that the loss is measured by the difference in the value of the property immediately before and immediately after the casualty.

Also in determining the amount of loss, sentimental values are excluded, for the reason that such values cannot be measured. Losses claimed must, in general, be related to market value of the property affected by the casualty. Losses claimed for the destruction, damage, or theft of family portraits, heirlooms, or keepsakes must be based upon loss of intrinsic value apart from the sentimental value.

A further rule regarding deductions for losses from casualties and thefts is that such losses are deductible only in the year in which they are sustained even though they may not be discovered until a later year.

A deduction for loss from casualty or theft may be allowed only to the owner of the property with respect to which the loss is sustained.

In computing the victory tax net income, only those losses are deductible which are incurred either (1) in a trade or business, or (2) in the production or collection of income, or (3) in the management, conservation, or maintenance of property held for the production of taxable income. However, losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets are not deductible, since gains from such assets are not includible in victory tax gross income. Losses for wagering transactions are allowable only to the extent of gains from such transactions.

1943 Rail Income Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—Net income of Class I railroads in 1943 totaled $897,800,000 compared with $901,712,558 in 1942, the Association of American Railroads reported.

Cont'l Can Net For '43 Rises To $1.81 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Can Co. reports for 1943 consolidated earnings of $5,169,962, equal to $1.81 a share on the common stock, compared with $5,052,955, or $1.77 a share, in 1942.

Carle C. Conway, chairman, told stockholders the company had acquired a substantial interest in Marco Chemicals, Inc., thus entering the field of resin plastics, and had purchased substantially all of Bond Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del., manufacturer of crown caps and cork products.

Other earnings statements follow:

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. reports for 1943 consolidated net income of $10,894,427, equal, after charges, taxes and preferred dividends, to 38 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $10,652,756, or 34 cents a common share, in 1942.

Phillips Petroleum Co. reports net income of $14,163,422 for the year ended Dec. 31, or $3.04 a share, compared with $13,129,458, or $2.95 a share, in the preceding year when the average number of shares was slightly less.

Union Bag & Paper Corp. reports for 1943, subject to audit, net income of $1,-058,476, equal to $2 cents a share on the capital stock after paying all charges, including taxes. This compared with 1942 net of $1,890,401, or $1.50 a share.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., reports consolidated net profit for the six months ended Dec. 31 of $2,777,221, equal to $1.81 a common share after all charges, compared with revised net profit for the comparable 1942 period of $2,587,384 or $1.44 a share. Net profit for the three months ended Dec. 31, totaled $1,510,777 after all charges. These earnings were after a $250,000 reserve for contingencies, which made a total of $2,000,000 in this reserve as at Dec. 31.

Associated Gas & Electric Corp. trustees reported to the federal court today that the balance of consolidated income in 1943 was $10,386,923 compared with $8,-603,384, in 1942. The balance of consolidated earnings in the December quarter amounted to $2,326,873, compared with $2,351,068 in the like period a year earlier.

Plymouth Oil Co. reports net profits of $2,237,597 for 1943, equal to $2.16 a share on 1,037,216 shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1943. This compares with 1942 earnings of $1,774,145, equal to $1.69 a share on 1,-048,816 outstanding shares.

Nehi Corp. reports net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,054,128, equal to 96 cents a common share, compared with $1,032,468, or 94 cents in 1942.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., reports net income for 1943 of $2,292,310, equal to $3.03 a common share, compared with $2,506,453 or $3.34 in 1942.

Gotham Hosiery Co., Inc., reports consolidated net income for 1943 of $803,589, equal to $1.23 a common share, compared with $822,894 or $1.17 in 1942.

Parker Rust Proof Co. reports net income for the quarter ended Dec. 31 of $284,704, equal to 66 cents a share, compared with $184,586 or 43 cents a share for the comparable 1942 period.

Belding Heminway Co. reports net profits for the year ended Dec. 31 of $552,340, equal to $1.35 a share, compared with $640,331, or $1.56 in 1942.

The Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 25 of $1,155,236 equal to $8.42 a share, compared with $1,141,505 or $8.34 the preceding year. The report does not include earnings of Canadian and Australian subsidiaries.

Petroleum Products Price Control Plan Completed by OPA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration completed its simplification arrangement for price controls covering petroleum and petroleum products at every stage of distribution except retail.

The action does not affect the cost of living, OPA said, but is of high importance to the petroleum industry because the revisions are designed to result in regulations "which are easy to handle and which express in clear language and simple sentences the intentions and requirements.

Net result of the action effective Feb. 19 is to give four compact regulations, each covering a segment of the petroleum industry.

Originally there was one catch-all regulation: Starting a year ago, OPA split off asphalt and asphalt products in a separate price order, then followed up by placing crude petroleum and petroleum and natural gas under another separate regulation.

The new action sets up a third new order (Maximum Price Regulation No. 510) covering lubricating oils, greases and certain other petroleum products; and leaves the original regulation (MPR No. 88) limited to gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils, naphthas, solvents and liquefied petroleum gas.

Price Ceilings Put On 'Cut Up' Poultry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has pinned specific price tags to "cut up" pieces of poultry.

Explaining that investigators found instances in which such pieces as legs or breasts "sold per pound for approximately as much as the legal cost of an entire bird," the agency put the pricing regulation on a temporary basis to determine whether it can be enforced.

The order establishes retail maximum prices for New York City as follows:

Wings, gizzard, and hearts, 38 cents a pound; legs and breasts, 76 cents; backs and necks, 19 cents.

Chicago prices are one cent less, while the ceilings are a half cent higher in the West Coast cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle.

CLASSIFIED

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CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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WEST MEDFORD, MASS.—Experienced hairdresser; pleasant working conditions; good salary. Tel. Mystic 1151-M.

COOK or general maid for family of 3, Beacon Hill; live in or out. Write M. A. Cahill, 426 Washington St., Boston, stating full particulars.

PHONE solicitor for suburban area; must have sales ability and a phone; full or part time, good salary. Box D-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MILLINERY COPYISTS, thoroughly experienced, high class, wholesale; top pay, steady; nice working conditions. Manders & Co., 6 E. 53d St., N. Y. C.

GENERAL housekeeper for couple with one child; own room and bath; northern New Jersey. MRS. JOHN W. GIVENS, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

WANTED—Protestant woman for weekly cleaning; small house, 2 blocks from center. MRS. CHASE, Newton Center, Mass. Big. 6043.

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war

Enchanting Is Word for Ice Follies

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A bit of fairyland, a touch of historical romance, a glimpse of the Far East and the South Seas—all were brought to Boston last night as Ice Follies of 1944 opened a 14-day run here before a receptive audience announced as 12,000.

Eye-filling costumes, ingenious lighting effects, talented skaters, clever routines, and surprising novelties have been combined to make this year's Follies a new high in entertainment on ice and assure Owners Roy and Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson a continuation of their record-breaking success this winter.

Steal the Show

Several favorites of former years are missing, but their places are adequately filled by a couple of youngsters who literally steal the show. The two are Hazel Franklin of England and Bobby Blake of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Hazel, who despite her youth had skated extensively both in this country and in Europe before joining the Follies, is a graceful, pleasing skater and takes the featured role in the production number, Derby Day. Her seemingly effortless spins and jumps were a pleasure to watch.

Bobby took the crowd by storm. Promoted from the chorus to take the place of Bobby Maxson, now in the Army Transport Service, Blake skates with Ruby Maxson in the ever-popular Swing Waltz and also contributes a solo specialty in which he exhibits his refreshing talents both as a tap dancer and skater.

Many More Stars

Besides these two are many more stars in this combination of vaudeville and ballet. Roy Shipstad, most graceful male skater in the world, returns with his routine introduced in a novel manner. Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson continue the clowning which has been an integral part of every Follies since their inception. Norah McCarthy, Canada's No. 1 senior women's skater, is again a featured soloist, as is her partner Michael Kirby, who goes to Hollywood to make a movie next September.

And then there are such old favorites as Heinie Brock, attune to the times in his exaggerated zoot suit; and Betty Atkinson, the California baton twirler who has improved her skating tremendously; and the Thomas twins as performing poodles; and Idi Papez and Karl Zwack, the Follies' perennially pleasing pairs duo; and Fran Claudet and Osborne Colson in another dashing doubles number.

Among the newcomers are the Miltons—Roberta Barton and Jack Millikan—who make a hilarious farce of pairs skating, and Helen Brad, another youngster promoted from the ranks of the line girls in continuation of the company's policy of raising promising skaters to prominence.

Lake of Emerald

In a gold and white setting and on a frozen lake of emerald, the Follies opens with the first of its seven production numbers, 18th Century Garden. With feather palms dotting the ice and a harpist mounted on a pedestal in the center, the skaters stately move through their depiction of 18th century France. This number sets the keynote in enchantment which is carried right through the other productions—Candyland, Derby Day, Reflections on the Water, Crazy Quilt Circus, Oriental Fantasy, and Tahiti.

Encores are kept to a minimum, for the show with its 130 performers and 33 featured acts has variety enough and is complete enough without them. Several of course are given, but there is no stretching out of a good thing. The music, arranged by George Hackett and under the direction of Ernest Kratzinger, is excellent, and the work of the chorus girls, supervised by Fran Claudet, is outstanding as usual.

Ice Follies will remain here through Feb. 28, an extra day having been added to the run because of the heavy advance sale. Matinees will be given at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays and Sundays. Evening performances begin at 8:30 p. m.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe Di Maggio, Yankee outfielder, announces he will join Army tomorrow as voluntary inductee. Leo Durocher, manager of Brooklyn Dodgers, reclassified 1-A.

Three years Ago

Henry Picard wins New Orleans open golf tournament with 276.

Five Years Ago

Robert W. Johnson's yacht, Stormy Weather, wins Miami-Nassau race for third consecutive year.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Dodgers' farm system apparently was what finally soured Jeweler Max Meyer on the deal to purchase 75 per cent of the Brooklyn Ball Club . . . After looking things over Max decided he didn't have the money to shoulder all the potentially expensive appendages that went with the club . . . Dan Ferris predicts the 1,000 yards will be the big event of the AAU indoor track meet with Johnny Fulton, Joe Nowicki, Rudy Simms, Les Eisenhart, and Jim Raffetry in the field as opposed to the old Dodds-Hulse-Burnham act in the mile . . . You'd hardly convince Jug McSpaden and Byron Nelson that golf isn't what it used to be . . . For 16 tournament rounds so far this winter, not counting the Phoenix play-off, McSpaden has averaged 68.75 strokes and Nelson 69.06.

* * *

Word from New England is that Dartmouth's Ivy League basketball champs will be hitting the pro highspots as the "Hanover Indians," which seems to put Dartmouth out of the N. C. A. A. tournament . . . With 49 scoring points so far, Toronto's Gus Bodnar already has broken the National Hockey League's rookie scoring record . . . The National Football League is thinking about overhauling its statistical system to include yardage, touchdown passes, percentage of interceptions, and a few other odds and ends in deciding the passing champions next fall . . . And probably the only guy who will understand it will be the Bears' signal-caller. . . .

* * *

Don Donaghey, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: "Suppose baseball nomes de bench were to be restyled in the dog show manner. We might then have 'Ch. Donora Stan Musial of Red Bird,' 'Ch. Spud Top-Em-All Chandler of McCarthy,' 'Ch. Loudspeaker Durocher of Leo,' 'Ch. McGillicuddy Bide-A-Wee Try Again' and 'Gadabout Newsom of Bobo.'"

* * *

Staff Sergeant Mason (Bunky) Brunson, former AP scribe turned Marine combat correspondent, reports that while mopping up operations were proceeding on Tarawa, a body of Marines retired to a near-by islet for a rest. Brunson stretched out under a palm tree to sleep but soon was awakened by shouts. Looking around, he saw a group of Marines playing touch football, using a coconut for a ball.

Bruins Consider Chances for 4th

Faced with the loss of Bill Cowley for two and possibly three games, the Boston Bruins today went through another workout at the Arena with their thoughts on the Stanley Cup play-offs. Now in fourth place, but only by the margin of one point over Chicago which has played one less game, the Bruins were wondering if they could hold onto that last play-off berth.

Cowley, injured in a mix-up with Flash Hollett last Sunday night, will go to Canada with the team when it plays Toronto Saturday night, but will not make the trip to Detroit Sunday. He hopes to be back in uniform in time for the contest with Canadiens in Montreal the following Saturday.

'Pics Home Sunday

The Boston Olympics, who lost to Coast Guard Cutters 4-3 last night and who will face Philadelphia Falcons in Phillie tonight, make their next home appearance at the Arena this Sunday evening when they play a return game with the Falcons. Last time the 'Pics were at Philadelphia, they were stopped cold 3-0 to end their 17-game winning streak.

Old Harvard Star in Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—It has been 28 years since Eddie Mahan, the Harvard football star and the only fullback to gain All-America recognition for three consecutive years from the late Walter Camp, was the toast of intercollegiate athletics. But during most of the ensuing time, that former all-round player has been actively engaged in one or the other of the sports he excelled in as a youth.

Mahan is now serving in his second World War as a lieutenant commander at the huge Jacksonville Naval Air Station, where he is the chief athletic officer.

Went to California

Back in 1916, after Mahan ended his sensational Harvard career as a football and baseball star, he became an assistant football coach at the University of California. But the outbreak of World War I brought him home to Natick, Mass., to enlist as a private in the U. S. Marines. He went overseas as a first lieutenant late in 1917.

After the armistice in 1918, Mahan rejected a cabled offer to succeed his old teammate and fellow All-America, Charley Brickley, as head coach at Boston College. That appointment subsequently fell to the late Maj. Frank Cavanaugh.

Mahan preferred to remain abroad as a member of Herbert Hoover's Food Administration staff and he was assigned to Rumania. He cut a wide swath in Bucharest's royal circles and, as a palace guest, he taught the late King Ferdinand and Queen Marie a few Marine tricks.

Tried Oil Business

Back in the United States in 1920, Mahan tried his hand at the oil business in Texas but his football pulled him back to Boston and, after starting in the investment banking profession, he returned to Harvard as backfield coach and head baseball coach.

After leaving Harvard, Mahan decided to cast his lot with the secondary schools and he became a teacher-coach at Hill School in Pottstown, Pa., before moving on to Newman School in 1934. He was athletic director at that Lakewood, N. J., prep school when he accepted his Navy commission a few days after Pearl Harbor.

Klein to Play

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 (AP)—Coach Chuck Klein of the Phillies, once one of the National League's greatest sluggers, plans to make a hard comeback effort during 1944.

The outfielder figures he can play in 75 or more games provided he can condition himself. Last year he hoped to play quite a number of games, but trainer Bruce's commando tactics, he says, were too much for him.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Montreal	25	4	7	57	156	78
Detroit	19	13	5	43	158	125
Toronto	18	18	3	39	165	142
Boston	16	18	4	36	166	181
Chicago	16	18	3	35	134	148
New York	6	29	2	14	124	229

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(Continued)

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TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively, consult Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

TANDEM bicycle, good condition. Write PHILIP BORDEN, 20 Olive Street, Providence, R. I. DExter 1347.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1300 Pacific Ave.

BLOOMFIELD

"CLOTHES OF DISTINCTION"
LIPTON'S
BLOOMFIELD
Women's and Children's Wear

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

CRANFORD

LADY FAIR
BEAUTY SALON
108 Walnut Avenue, Cranford, N. J.
Cranford 6-1346
Proprietor, DOROTHY FLEMING

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Belleville 2-4144. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 5-9000

Chas. J. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4357

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

Fine Furniture for the Home
Schaffer's
1909
375 Main Street Hackensack

KATES BROS.
"Scientific Shoe Fitting"
SHOES FOR PROBLEM FEET
For Men, Women, Children
210 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes Priced Moderately
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

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George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

For "Printing"
Of Every Description
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS
112 Linden Avenue, Jersey City

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-0600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

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330 VALLEY STREET SO 2-7925

G. B. & F. COMPANY
Furniture
Refinished and Polished
All cabinet repairs.
BURNS, SCRATCHES, ALCOHOL STAINS, COLOR RESTORED

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Visit the Wallpaper Library at
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130 Valley Road Montclair

All Kinds of Insurance
MOXLEY-KERR, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance
241 Lorraine Avenue
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Gifts Books
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Scrap Books
Greeting Cards
Photo Albums
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Montclair 3-1200, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spring Woolens
Chambray
Spun Rayons
Novelty Cottons
Also Curtains, Drapes, Lingerie, Hosiery
Montclair Textile Store
543-45 Bloomfield Avenue

Callaway Bath Towels
Wamsutta and Pepperell Sheets
E. B. & J. H. CLEGG
The Linen Shop
618 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
Same day cleaning service if desired.
623 Valley Road Upper Montclair Phone: MO. 3-1588

NEWARK

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Newark and Montclair, N. J.

Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
Washington Florist, Inc.
"Flowers for All Occasions"
Strictly Highest Grade Cut Flowers
Wedding and Floral Designs at Short Notice
MItchell 2-0627 565 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Cadburn Wallington
Nutley Belleville
Bloomfield Carlstadt
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON N. J.

ORANGE

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream
Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO 2-2260
"Buy a War Bond"
LET'S GET IT OVER!

YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
GLOVER'S ESSO STATION
4th WAR LOAN
Esso
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
[illegible] 574 S. Center St., Orange OR 4-6643

HARRIET E. ACH
Decorator
Complete Furnishings for the Home
Consultations
So. Orange 2-7945
Member of American Institute of Decorators

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Plainfield 6-0280. Hours: 9-10 A. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive Hairdressing
We carry Revlon Products
318 Park Avenue
Telephone PL 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Garments Fitted to Every Type of Figure
(Camp Belts)
Phone Plfd. 6-2182
186 East Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	M	E	R	I	C	A
J	▨	N	U	T	▨	M
A	N	T	S	▨	F	A
X	▨	R	▨	A	A	R
		S	Y	L	V	I	A
S	▨	▨	H	O	R	N
C	▨	P	A	N	▨	T
O	P	U	S	▨	▨	H
T	O	M	A	T	O	
L	E	A	▨	H	▨	A
A	T	▨	D	R	U	M
N	▨	S	E	E	▨	E
D	A	N	C	E	R	S

15

PLAINFIELD

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LV ANTHRACITE
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East Fourth Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Gray's Florist
Flowers for Every Occasion
Bonded member of Florist Telegraph Delivery service
Route 29 and Mt. Ave. N. Plainfield, N. J. Plfd. 6-1666

VOGEL and TANZER
Fancy Groceries—Choice Meats
Use SPRY for Baking
Use RINSO for Cleaning and Washing
South Avenue, Cor. Berckman Street
Tel. PL. 6-0333 Prompt Delivery

RIDGEWOOD

Take advantage of this opportunity while materials are still available.
NOW IS THE TIME
to Have Your 3-Piece
Living Room Suite Reupholstered
$79.50 including Fabric
HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
44 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE. RD. 6-1288

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RIDGEWOOD LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Complete Laundry Service
Dry Cleaning Curtains Rug Shampooing Blankets
Call RD. 6-1814 East Ridgewood Avenue

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-0864
Delivery Service

Get It at Great Savings in Our
FEBRUARY CLEARANCE
Reductions 10% to 50%
CHAIRS, NOW AS LOW AS $29.50
SOFAS, NOW AS LOW AS $99.50
Ridgewood Rug & Furniture Co.
17 Chestnut Street RD. 6-0260

The Greenery Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
82-E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0283
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
Buy at the ESSO Sign
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3343
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

THE QUALITY SHOP
3 Sheridan Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.
RD. 6-2721
JOSEPHINE STRAKOSCH
Men's, Women's and Children's Wear
Gifts, Novelties, and Cards

INSULATE NOW!
Cuts Fuel Bills up to 40%
Rooms up to 15° Cooler in Summer
Free Estimate No Obligation
ELMON B. SEE Sher. 2-8300
Local Consultant 78 Paterson St. Paterson, N. J.

RUTHERFORD

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
96 Park Ave. Ru. 2-7227

Park Hardware Company
Large Storage Cans
Hand Painted
(suitable for flour, sugar, etc., etc.)
$1.59
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

SHORT HILLS

BETTY TELFER
Interiors
Wedding Gifts
521 Millburn Avenue S. H. 7-2449

TEANECK

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
1436 Queen Anne Rd. Tel. Tea. 7-4564
Next to W. Englewood P. O.

UNION CITY

UN 3-9648 SINCE 1889
ANDREWS
WATCH REPAIRING
Jewelry
119 48th Street Union City, N. J.
Dial—UNion 7-3126

HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W X 2030

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
309 East Fifth Street

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
MILK
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-3502

Martin's Toy & Sport Shop
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
We have added Baby Furnishings—Baby Baskets, Bathinettes, Carriages, Kiddie Kars, Walkers, Yards, High Chairs, Rubberized Pads. Many small gifts for the baby.
148 EAST BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

DON'T WAIT
Bring Your Garments Early and Avoid Easter Cleaning Rush
FEDERAL CLEANERS
218 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.
All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS DRY CLEANING CURTAINS RUGS PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500 PLAINFIELD N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—Florist
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

Delicious and Nutritious Food
Place your orders early for Luscious Cherry Pies, Tarts, etc.—Party Rolls, Birthday Cakes, Fancy Cookies.
BONAT BAKE SHOP
220 E. BROAD ST. TEL. WE. 2-2230

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES' SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

WEST NEW YORK

Dial UNion 3-5646 M. F. Mattes, Prop.
PARK AVENUE CLEANERS
Cleaners—Tailors—Furriers
For Your Better Garments
We call for and deliver
5102 Park Avenue West New York, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

The HOME RESTAURANT
17 SOUTH 7TH STREET
HOME of PENNA. DUTCH COOKING
BUY WAR BONDS

Appel JEWELER
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
906 Hamilton Street Phone 9437

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

"Mealtime is KUM-UP-TU Time"
TRY A LUNCHEON OR DINNER HERE AND SEE WHAT WE MEAN
KUM-UP-TU THE FRIENDLY EATING PLACE
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

LING NAN
American-Chinese Restaurant
Luncheons 45c up
Dinners 60c up
Sunday Dinners 60c
11 A. M. to 3 A. M.
183 Massachusetts Ave. COM. 9808

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave. Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
New buffet luncheons served in the Provincial Room
222 Newbury Street COM 5370

Managers of restaurants advertised on The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your mentioning yourself as a Monitor reader.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Tel. Orange 3-7702

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE PARK HOTEL
May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner.
Steinway and Soloves by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.
DINNER 5:30-9 P. M. Open Sundays
ALBERT W. STENDER, Owner Tel. Pl 6-3480

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
55 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Daily and Sunday Dinners 85c-$1
Main 4-5500

CHESTER, PA.

IN CHESTER, PA., IT'S THE
WASHINGTON
HOUSE RESTAURANT
Completely air conditioned where fine foods support an old historic reputation!
417 MARKET STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Central Cafeteria
327-331 FOURTH AVENUE
Featuring
HOME STYLE FOODS
Wisely Purchased, Carefully Prepared
Well Served Luncheon ONLY 11 to 2:30
(Closed Sundays)

READING, PA.

When it's a question of GOOD FOOD the answer is
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT and PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911 537-543 Penn Street

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Mail Orders Filled
WOMEN'S SHOES
MEN'S SHOES
CHILDREN'S SHOES
Famous for Fine Fit and Foremost Fashion

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6121
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

CHARLES C. VOGT
JEWELERS
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-93-387. Hours: 5:30 to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Erie, Pa.
Spring Fashions in Shoes

Frank Roscoe & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pennsylvania
We are featuring special values in Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats

HICKEY-FREEMAN
Customized Clothes
SOLE AGENTS
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-19-21 State St., Erie, Pa.

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5238

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance

JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
1420 Walnut St.
Philadelphia
Phone Kin. 1568

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM 6464
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Faith
THE BEAUTY OF A DIAMOND is in direct proportion to its quality.
109 SO. 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler American Gem Society

RECORDS
New Self Service record department, large stock all makes. Pleasant surroundings. Competent personnel.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED REPAIRS
Sell us your spare radio, phono., etc.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION CO. Est. 1928
1615 WALNUT ST. RIT. 3246
Home of the CAPEHART

HOMER HOFFMAN
Homes
Sales and Property Management
Insurance
651 ARBOR ROAD, CHELTENHAM

Nan Marie
Millinery
Rittenhouse 3639
135 South Seventeenth, Apt. 2D

"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Serving the Public Satisfactorily Since 1900
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 3124

INCOME TAX RETURNS PREPARED
F. L. HORLANDER
2045 N. Park Avenue
Tel. Eves. STE. 2068

READING

TIMELY CLOTHES
TIMELY TAILORED
Exclusive with us in Reading
ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST MAKES
WEINER'S
QUALITY CLOTHES SINCE 1916
759 Penn. Buy War Bonds

We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes—as well as Party Favors
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253
BUY WAR BONDS

For High School Girls
We Suggest
POMEROY'S
BE-TEEN SHOP
Third Floor — Sizes 10 to 16

SCRANTON

Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"
Schultheis Florist
612 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

My! It's Good When It Comes From
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

Select Food Market
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
Keeps Silver Bright and Shining
SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk Cream Butter
Eggs Cheese Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
Open Evenings and Sundays
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

Early SPRING Cleaning Needs
WE HAVE THEM
HIGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

SWARTHMORE

MOVE SAFELY
By J. C. Stilwell & Son
Old Furniture and New for Sale
Storage—Morton—SW. 0676

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE
(Continued)

CO-ED BEAUTY SALON
"Year-Round Air Conditioned"
Complete Beauty Service
18 PARK AVENUE PHONE 9761

UPPER DARBY

For warmth without weight this fine stitch Twin Sweater Set is ideal. Made of 100% Pure zephyr wool with snugly fitting ribbing at waist line. Colors: Navy, Wine, Tan, Maize, Light Blue, Dark Green, Pink and Jockey Red. Sizes 34-40.
Price $7.40
Mail Orders Filled
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 532
H. G. Torboss, Prop. Phone Blvd. 9840

GAS SUNOCO OILS
Complete line of House Paints, Kem-tone and Brushes.
Boulevard Sunoco Service
Springton and Marshall Roads

New and Used Books
Upper Darby Book Store
7053 Garrett Road
Relics Magazines

GERLACH'S
Jewelry of Quality
SKILLED REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOUL. 0197

DIRECT FROM THE FLORIDA GROVES
All you can carry away
ORANGES Large. PK. Sweet, Juicy BSKT. 85c
GRAPEFRUIT, 5 FOR 35c
The ORANGE CAR
7015 West Chester Pike
Half Square West of PTC Terminal

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Phones
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATTENTION! AWNINGS NOW!
Atlas Way the Best Way
— SINCE 1900 —
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN
438 Church Lane Mad. 2557

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
DASCH'S
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4600

Office Supplies
STATIONERY
Greeting Cards
Kiser Brothers
735 PENN AVENUE PE 4875

YORK

DANIELS
Invitation to Spring
Premier showing exclusive originals
Coats, Suits, Dresses
136 East Market Street York, Pa.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Ascetic — *A-set'-ik* (*a* clipped-short as in account, *e* and *i* short). An austere, much disciplined type of person. A word used in ecclesiastical times to describe the hermits who practiced severe self-denial.

Chorazin (Matt. 11:21) — *Ko-ra'-zin* (*o* quick-long as in obey, *a* long, *i* short). In the case of a New Testament proper noun shifted, like this one, from Greek into English, usage bids us treat it as Latin and accordingly orders the stress on the next to the last syllable, which, consisting of a vowel and a double consonant (*az-*), is accounted long. The Latin treatment, however, is conventional and arbitrary and has nothing to do with right and wrong. Certain ruins in the Capernaum neighborhood, near the northwesterly shore of the Sea of Galilee, have been accepted by geographers as the site of Chorazin. But New Testament localities hereabout have yet to be positively identified.

Debauchee—*Deb'-o-she'* (first *e* short, *o* as in orb, second *e* long). By Webster's second choice, the last syllable may be pronounced with a *ch* sound instead of *sh*.

Incarnate (adj.)—*In-kar'-nat* (*i* short, first *a* as in arm, second quick-long as in chaotic). When the word is used as a verb, the second *a* is pronounced long. "Clothed with flesh," by phrase of the Oxford Dictionary. Theological Latin early finds itself in need of an adjective to express the idea of Christ invested with a human form; and for the purpose it adopts the past participle, *incarnatus*, from *incarnare*, "to embody," which is itself a verb coined from the classic noun *caro* (stem *carn-*), "flesh." The English adjective "incarnate" is current in the fourteenth century. The word comes into use as a verb also a couple of centuries later.

Irrefutably — *Ir-ref'-u-ta-bli* (both *i*'s short, *e* short, *u* quick-long as in unite, *a* as in sofa). By Webster's second choice, *ir-refut'-a-bli* (*i*'s short, *e* quick-long as in event, *u* long, *a* as in sofa). "Incontrovertibly" and "irrefutably" stand as companion adverbs to indicate something proved beyond dispute. The Latin verb *refutare* has sometimes the meaning to "repress," but with Cicero and Vergil the idea of "disprove" becomes fixed, and this is the force that descends into English.

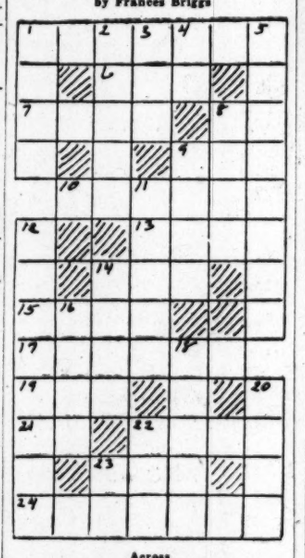
Pontius Pilate (Matt. 27:2)—*Pon'-shus* (*o* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus) *pi'-lat* (*i* long, *a* as in sofa). By Webster's second choice, "Pontius" may be pronounced *pon'-ti-us* (*o* and *i* short, *u* clipped-short).

Postwar Paints

Phosphorescent paints developed for war purposes may in postwar days be used for interior markers for exits, guide lines and obstructions in factories and public buildings.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—According to certain well-known song, what place is called "the Beautiful"?
6—Fruit of the hazel is what?
7—What creatures of Aegina were changed into men by Zeus?
8—Musical note.
9—What is chief Swiss tributary to the Rhine?
10—Who is one of feminine characters in Galsworthy's "Dark Flower"?
13—A shophar is what?
14—In mythology, who is credited with invention of shepherd's flute?
15—What is singular of "opera"?
17—What was formerly known as the love apple?
19—What is a varying measure of yarn?
21—Near.
22—A tambourine is what?
23—To observe.
24—What person would have title role in Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" (pl.)?

Down
1—Who is one of Greek heroes in Homer's "Iliad"?
2—A vestibule is what?
3—Where is the balalaika played (abbr.)?
4—Pronoun.
5—What is an imaginary flower supposed never to fade?
6—Donnybrook was famed for its what?
9—What river is associated with Shakespeare?
11—In what Tibetan city is the Potala Palace?
12—Where is Strathmore?
14—The cougar is also called what?
16—Alfred Noyes was what?
18—How many acts are there in Barrie's "Quality Street"?
20—What is a city of central Iowa?
22—What is the "drear-nighted" month of poem by Keats (abbr.)?
23—What is the symbol for tin?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

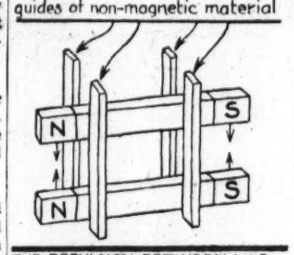
Did You Ever Wonder

How Cars Can Attain 5,000 M. P. H. in Underground Tubes?

Speeding automobiles, even under ideal conditions, cannot be expected to attain sustained velocities of more than 200 or 300 miles per hour. It is equally unlikely that sub-stratosphere, propeller-driven airplanes will exceed 500 or 600 miles per hour.

However, Dr. Irving Langmuir, associate director of the General Electric Research laboratory, in a recent talk envisioned a network of underground tubes through which it would be possible to travel from New York to San Francisco in a single hour.

This possible postwar wonder could be accomplished by means of a tube from which most of the air had been exhausted. Air-tight cars, in which the air was renewed chemically, if magnetically suspended in this vacuum tube, could be driven by energizing a series of powerful electromagnets along the route.



THE REPULSION BETWEEN LIKE POLES OF STRONG BAR MAGNETS MAY BE SUFFICIENT TO FLOAT ONE STEEL BAR ABOVE THE OTHER

This means of propulsion has already been demonstrated in an electromagnetic cannon, in which metal artillery shells were hurled, not by the rapidly expanding gases resulting from the combustion of gunpowder, but by being drawn through the length of the gun at a rapidly accelerating pace by a succession of high-powered electromagnets.

The magnetic suspension in space of metal objects has been demonstrated in the laboratory. A bar magnet has been suspended in thin air over another magnet imbedded in a table top, and a metal dishpan was made to float on a magnetic field above a specially designed electromagnet at the New York World's Fair.

In the case of such a sealed vehicle in a vacuum tube, with both friction with the air and friction with roadway or track virtually eliminated, there is no fundamental reason why speeds of from 2,000 to 5,000 miles per hour could not be attained, the intricate operations throughout being controlled by electronic devices.

The only other limit to the amount that might be lopped off the travel time between points would be the fact that acceleration and deceleration to and from such extremely high velocities must be relatively gradual, although sponge-rubber-padded overstuffed chairs and hydraulic shock absorbers on the seats might reduce somewhat the effect of acceleration and deceleration on the passengers.—W. P. Keasbey.

More Taxes

A tax of two cents a day on each theater seat in the town has been proposed in one American city to obtain money to pay municipal employees.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff
"We've found a way to cut down on our coal bill this year"

A Verse for Today . . .

The vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and not lie: though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry.
HAB. 2:3

Mahogany Road

United States Army engineers have constructed in Dutch Guiana a highway on a base of mahogany and surfaced with aluminum. These two precious materials were used only because they are the cheapest and most available in Dutch Guiana, which has the world's richest deposit of aluminum ore, and mahogany wood for the cutting.—Radio News.

Real Service

Kalamazoo, Mich.

When she completed her goal of 50 pairs of socks for the men in service and found more were still needed, she set to work again and on her 86th birthday, Mrs. Sarah Smay, of this city, completed her 86th pair of socks for our men fighting on the war fronts. Mrs. Smay found her skill of long ago was still valuable and has been joyfully knitting warm woolen socks for a local war relief committee, which is supplying our servicemen. She has proven that those who really want to help their fighting men in these trying times, age and limited strength are no real handicaps.

Correction

The item entitled "Human Interest Story" which appeared recently in this column was incorrectly credited to the Newark (N. J.) Leader. Credit should have gone to the Newark (Ohio) Leader.

In Lighter Vein

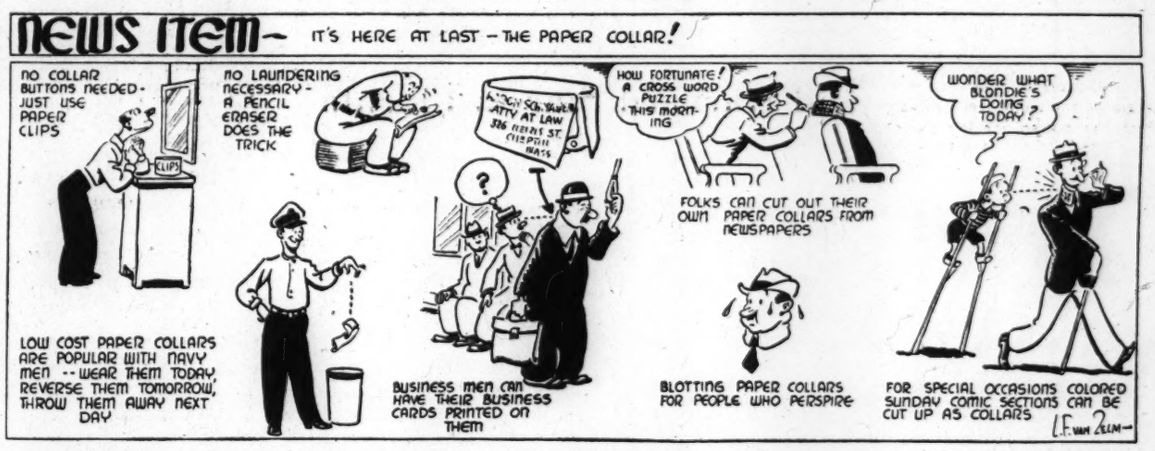
Watch Out, Girls!

The story comes from a southern town. Every night for weeks Musician First Class Robert Kennedy phoned his sweetheart from the Naval Training Station telephone office. Finally he got married—to the telephone operator who put his calls through for him.

Dusting 'Em Off

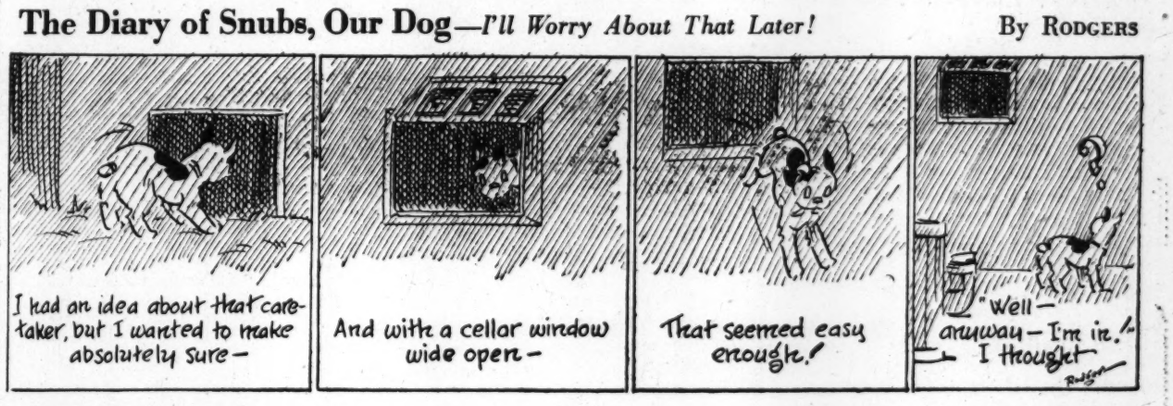
"So you're on a minesweeper?" asked Auntie. "How thrilling that must be! Tell me, where do you sweep the mines?"

"Oh, just around the top and sides," answered her sailor nephew. "You know—where the dust settles." — The Argentine Magazine.


NEWS ITEM— IT'S HERE AT LAST — THE PAPER COLLAR!
NO COLLAR BUTTONS NEEDED - JUST USE PAPER CLIPS
CLIPS
LOW COST PAPER COLLARS ARE POPULAR WITH NAVY MEN -- WEAR THEM TODAY, REVERSE THEM TOMORROW, THROW THEM AWAY NEXT DAY
NO LAUNDERING NECESSARY - A PENCIL ERASER DOES THE TRICK
ATTY AT LAW
BUSINESS MEN CAN HAVE THEIR BUSINESS CARDS PRINTED ON THEM
HOW FORTUNATE! A CROSS WORD PUZZLE THIS MORNING
FOLKS CAN CUT OUT THEIR OWN PAPER COLLARS FROM NEWSPAPERS
BLOTTING PAPER COLLARS FOR PEOPLE WHO PERSPIRE
WONDER WHAT BLONDIE'S DOING TODAY?
FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS COLORED SUNDAY COMIC SECTIONS CAN BE CUT UP AS COLLARS
LE VAN ZELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Worry About That Later!*

By Rodgers


I had an idea about that caretaker, but I wanted to make absolutely sure—
And with a cellar window wide open—
That seemed easy enough!
"Well— anyway—I'm in." I thought

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Paper Shortage?*

By Le Pelley

DID YOU BUY A LOT OF VALENTINES THIS YEAR ?
No.... NOT MANY
How come?
Well, last year I got a lot of valentines with just "Guess Who" on them
I've just put them back in circulation again —
BUS STOP

The Adventures of Waddles—*That's What You Think!*

By The Hagers

"Your strict attention, sir, I beg! I have a note tied to my leg."
The man could not make out one word. But waved and shouted, "Take off, bird!"
An army pilot stopped and said, "He has a message for you, Red!"
Red picked me up. That girl of mine, I'll bet, has sent a Valentine!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

But Not Recognition

A fulfillment of most, but not quite all, of General de Gaulle's hopes is the peculiar result of decisions just taken in London and Washington on Allied policy toward the French Committee of National Liberation. The Allies agree on large-scale arming of the French Underground, on French representation in the armies which will invade the Continent, and to the turning over of civil affairs in France to Frenchmen without a transition under Allied Military Government.

These are some of the chief effects which the French at Algiers hoped would result from diplomatic recognition. The effects now seem assured—without the recognition.

That something short of complete recognition was in store for the Committee headed by General de Gaulle was indicated by President Roosevelt a few days ago. The action now taken follows the pattern of cautious and even reluctant co-operation with the de Gaulle group which has long characterized Washington policy and which has also been reflected in London.

This pattern was highlighted with the announcement last August of limited recognition of the Committee. The group was accepted as representing French overseas possessions, but it was denied any status as a representative of metropolitan France. The reasons offered for that step were at least understandable. Washington and London pointed out that they did not wish to prejudice the position of the people of France on the question of their future government. The Committee had yet to demonstrate that it spoke for a wide section of free opinion in the homeland. Even the status of a provisional government might have given the Committee an opportunity to organize political support for itself prematurely.

It is more difficult to understand the motives for the latest decision by Allied leaders to withhold full recognition. For the concessions now granted forecast heavy, perhaps decisive, influence for the Committee in the early stages of French reorganization. They would seem to be conditioned by enforced respect for General de Gaulle and the Committee, whose political prestige has constantly increased despite begrudging attitudes in the American, and to a lesser degree, in the British capital.

If there exists in London or Washington a hope that the Committee's influence may be offset by conservative elements among the French forces which will accompany the American and British troops in the invasion, this would help to explain the refusal to recognize the Committee as a provisional government now. But such a hope could prove a dangerous influence. It would involve a risk of encouraging disunity among the French people at a moment when unity may be vital to Allied military operations. Surely it would have been better, in giving the French Committee so much, to have given it a little more.

A Detour for Turkey?

Suspension of conferences between the Turkish General Staff and a British military mission must be lifting the hopes of Turkish people that they may be spared a war role. The basic position of Turkey is not altered, of course. It remains that of a nation allied to Britain and clinging to a neutrality like that of the Irishman who knew whom he was "neutral against."

What suspension of the military talks tells the average Turk is that the British are not yet willing to make the commitment which Turkish leaders name as the quid pro quo of their entrance into the war. And what that in turn tells the world is that the role of Turkey is not at this moment regarded as sufficiently vital to the Allied cause to make advisable the fulfillment of Turkish demands.

Turkish Radio is hinting that Allied shipments of arms to Turkey may not have been up to promises, a fault which, if it were proved, could be remedied more easily now than at any previous time during this war. More difficult, of course, would be the removal of Turkish apprehensions produced by Allied failures in the Dodecanese. It seems clear that if the Allies want ungrudging Turkish military aid in the war, or the use of Turkish airfields, they will have to show Turkish leaders more impressive plans than those which recently failed to win strategic islands in the Aegean.

Last of the Solomons

General MacArthur's word that men of his command have occupied Green Island comes on the heels of the seizure of Rooke and completes not only capture of the Solomons but the positioning of the Rabaul pincers.

Green, only 15 miles from the western tip of New Britain, on which Rabaul is situated, offers an air base for further attacks on that much-bombed supply center. This occupation, moreover, further isolates—and time will probably immobilize—those Japanese troops, which General MacArthur estimates to number as high as 22,000, still to the south on Choiseul, Bougainville, Buka and Shortland Islands.

This is good news; but much remains before there is a juncture of naval and land forces on the China Coast for the final drive.

Bonds—and Taxes

There will be general satisfaction that Americans have pushed the Fourth War Loan over the top. But the oversubscribing of the $14,000,000,000 quota cannot lead thoughtful citizens to any take-it-easy attitude. For the sales to individuals—both as to dollar totals and numbers of individual purchasers—were far below hoped-for levels. And buying by individuals is the most vital part of war-bond drives, from the standpoint both of morale and of sound finance.

Probably individual bond buying will rise in the remainder of the month to fill the quotas in most states. But the thoughtful citizen cannot be satisfied even with the most successful bond drive. Bonds don't really pay for the war; they actually put off paying for it. Citizens must ultimately be taxed to pay themselves interest on these bonds and to redeem them. America is paying less than half the cost of the war as it goes. Some folks think the Nation is doing well to pay $42,000,000,000 this year in taxes, but others, looking at the $58,000,000,000 deficit would be happier if taxes were raised to pay half the bill.

Make It Constitutional

It cannot be said that the conferences between House and Senate representatives on ways to effect a compromise on the servicemen's vote question are getting off to a good start. The House conferees seem convinced there is no Constitutional way in which to use a Federal ballot, while Senate conferees are aware that provision only of State ballots will exclude millions of fighting Americans from voting.

It may be that in the present instance some Congressmen who are able to overcome their inclination toward upholding States rights in the interests of letting the soldiers vote are yet unable to see how a Federal ballot can agree with the law. It is not necessary to point out that they make the mistake of regarding the law as static, fixed, unmovable, when as a matter of fact law is under constant review.

For in the matter of soldiers' vote the letter of the law can be squared with justice, and we doubt whether the justice of permitting soldier-citizens to vote by means of a simple, uniform ballot can be questioned. Any shadow of doubt certainly should be removed by permitting the individual States to pass upon the qualifications of the voters and to count the ballots.

Humor Begins at Home

The British have laughed for a generation or two at W. S. Gilbert's sharp ridiculing of their most cherished institutions, and for a century at Punch's inwardly directed barbs. Americans can laugh at themselves, too.

Take the choice chapter added to the United States Navy's otherwise serious book telling aviators how to take care of themselves if downed at sea, in jungle or frozen North, or on the desert. It is headed: "How to Get Along in the United States," and includes such items as these:

> In churches and auditoriums and other public places you will often see women surreptitiously slipping their feet out of their shoes and wriggling their toes. This is strictly a feminine prerogative and has no religious significance. Do not attempt to imitate them. . . .
>
> Americans are really a very friendly people despite the apparent ferocity of their handshakes and their violent backslapping. They mean well. . . . They are just big, overgrown children at heart and should be treated as such.

The supreme test of one's humor comes when one's own foibles are exposed.

He Won't Let Go

Education in Peace Times

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I bring to the attention of your readers a subject which is occupying increasingly the attention of thoughtful Americans; namely, the proposal for the establishment of an International Office for Education?

Leaders in public life, business, labor, church, and educational organizations are joining in support of this proposal. We feel that no peace program will be complete which fails to place education on a parity with political organization, police, distribution of raw materials, the stabilization of currencies and raising of standards of health.

An international organization for education with a permanent secretariat—an international education office—can be an instrument to create healthier relationships between people and through them between nations.

What we want and need are relationships based on friendliness and collaboration. To the extent that we can infuse lives and institutions with these ethical purposes we shall overcome destructive aggression and master devastating wars.

How shall we accomplish this?

We can, through education, create better attitudes in people and build up in them better thinking processes. We can through education show them reality and truth and dispel many fears which cause aggressive behavior. We can through education make clear the interdependence of men as neighbors, and as citizens of the world.

Even before the war, educational opportunities were unequal between nations and within many nations. Elementary education scarcely touched regions of the Balkans, for example, where transportation and communications were difficult. It barely existed in Burma, Iran and large parts of Africa. Secondary education in most parts of the world was spotty. It was the privilege of the fortunate few. We have only to look, for example, to the large number of children who even in the best times could not afford to go to high school in the United States to see the meaning of inequalities of educational opportunity within a nation.

Moreover, there is a tendency for education to be provincial, to be chauvinistic, and to be an expression of national policies and emotions. Each nation tends to be bombastic in its teaching of history, to exalt its triumphs, to deprecate its real or imagined foes. It finds security in the concept of its eternal rightness. Even nations without aggressive foreign policies acquire isolationist or patronizing habits of thought.

One of the best ways to get to know people is by working with them for a common purpose, by sitting together with them to talk and work things out. Every international group having such functional relationships is a bond for enduring peace. This alone is reason enough for the creation of an international education organization representative of all the nations. It would bring together peoples of all nationalities, colors, creeds, tongues, cultural backgrounds and varieties of economic development.

The American Association for an International Office for Education has been organized to further these ends. JAMES MARSHALL

New York

Loyal Japanese-Americans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of The Christian Science Monitor's consistently fair attitude toward both Japanese loyal to America and American-born citizens of Japanese origin, or ancestry, I am quoting herewith from an advertisement of the Japanese-American Citizens League in the Salt Lake Tribune:

"We, too, believe in democracy. How could we not? Early this month Secretary of War Stimson announced the deaths of thirty-four Japanese-American soldiers who died defending democracy on the fields of Italy. . . .

"And today, five thousand more Japanese-Americans are in training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Almost all of these men volunteered for service with the U. S. Army. . . .

"We believe democracy means fair dealing with minority peoples, whether those people represent religious organizations, labor unions, political groups or racial segments of the American population. We believe that many of these groups remain minority groups because their assimilation is retarded by discrimination — economic or social, thoughtless or premeditated by other elements of the American population. . . .

"At this Christmas season, this season of good will, we appeal to thinking Americans to make democracy work here in America, now. Let us see that Americans of whatever ancestry are afforded equal privileges and opportunities and protection in America's way of life. Let us make democracy work so that by example and conviction we can spread the benefits of American democracy to all the world."

I quote also from a news item in the San Francisco Chronicle:

"The little men from the Hawaiian Islands who have fought in the Italian invasion to prove they are as good Americans as any other doughboys have won their place so far as their fellow fighters are concerned.

"From the beaches of Salerno right into the Nazi winter line, these troops of Japanese descent have fought and are now fighting some of the hardest battles of the campaign.

"They have asked no quarter, nor have they received any. They rank on a par with other troops for endurance, skill and ability —and they have the added incentive of their effort to prove themselves good soldiers."

The Far West is so seething with anti-Japanese sentiment that the tendency is becoming widespread to overlook the basic citizenship rights of our minority groups. I hope therefore that The Christian Science Monitor will continue to espouse the cause of minority groups of citizens irrespective of their racial ancestry and political beliefs.

Los Angeles ROBERT S. ROSS

"Right Amount of Spice"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I'd like to add my bit to the rest of the applause John Gould has been getting for his "Dispatches From the Farm." They add just the right amount of spice to the Editorial Page which with the exception of an occasional burst of wit and humor from some one on the staff, is mostly on the serious side.

I might have found the "Dispatch" telling about Mr. Gould's bumper crop of cucumbers highly amusing, if I hadn't been living in a locality where every little cucumber had a value all its own. And right when he was throwing his to the swine or plowing them under (I forget which), I'd been hunting high and low for enough to fill my own pickle jars.

We'd also like you to know we think the illustrations are quite an addition, taking, as they do, some slight strain off the imagination. (MRS.) ELEANOR TOMPKINS

Whittier, Calif.

Editor's Note—The illustrator is F. Wenderoth Saunders.

"What Can We Do?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to express my gratitude to you for publishing the three articles on [Japanese] brutality and for doing so on Page 1 of one issue. If our men have had to live through these horrors, then we should carefully read the record stripped of all attempts to soft-pedal or to gloss over any of its ugly aspects. We need to examine ourselves as individuals and as a nation to see so plainly what we have done in the past that we should not do in the future, that a repetition of such an experience shall be forever impossible.

The question in my mind aroused by the reading of these articles is, What do we need to do that we have not done, and how, to prevent in the future shipments of oil, scrap iron, and other sinews of war to aggression-bent nations? I distinctly remember the Monitor's articles, over and over again pointing out such shipments to Japan, pointing out how Japan intended to use these materials—and yet the shipments continued. I as an individual could do nothing about it other than write to my Congressman, yet the shipments still continued. This is no time for an individual to blame government for that, but what can unorganized individuals do to assure it shall never happen again?

New York GIZELLA VON WALTHERR

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Woman Would Go 'Over Hitler's Head'

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Somewhere in President Roosevelt's mail today was a demand for postponement of the European invasion "until every possible appeal for an armistice has been made to the German people over the heads of the Nazi Government."

The plea came from the yellow-blottered, blue desk of fluffy-haired, firm-spoken Dorothy Detzer, secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and arch lobbyist for the Nation's pacifists since 1925, who maintains headquarters just half a block from the State Department.

"We are profoundly convinced that a leadership illuminated with moral audacity and stirred by an unrelenting compassion might yet break through the vicious circle of war which now grips the world," Miss Detzer told the President.

Up to this point, as far as the public knows, Miss Detzer says, the only proposal the chiefs of the United Nations have offered the Axis as an alternative to the forthcoming invasion is "unconditional surrender."

The thought of extermination involved, she contends, only challenges the Germans to become more unified. She would offer "conditional" surrender with these among the conditions:

Evacuation of all territory conquered by Axis troops or any belligerent.

Demobilization of all national armed forces.

Immediate lifting of all blockades.

Liberation of all prisoners of war and of all political prisoners.

Freedom for all refugees and for all persons who have been removed from their own country, to return with full legal and political rights.

Immediate cessation of all persecution and discrimination on grounds of race, religion, or nationality.

Restoration of the rights of labor.

Return, as fully as physically possible, of all loot, including industrial equipment and works of art.

Miss Detzer wants these conditions made known to the German people through OWI broadcasts and through a barrage of leaflets.

These terms will sound tough to the German people, Miss Detzer thinks. They might or might not be the beginning of the revolution by which Hitlerism is to be overthrown, but at least, she contends, there would be nothing lost by trying.

While the newspapers have been playing up stories of Japanese atrocities, Miss Detzer has been noting from much smaller items the kindly treatment that one or two escaped American fliers reported they had received from the German people. "There must be millions within Germany who loathe Hitlerism," she argues.

Miss Detzer has no connection with the "Peace Now" movement, the pacifist group which has been receiving a good deal of unfavorable publicity lately. Her co-operation was solicited by a young Norwegian who founded "Peace Now," but was refused, she explains, because of their "organizational policy in regard to anti-Semitism, their lack of check on sources of income, etc."

"Peace Now" wants the Government to negotiate a peace with Hitler, whereas the W. I. L. does not feel the United Nations should make any attempt to deal with Hitler or with the German Army.

"We say Fascism must go. We say the old Army clique must go. We say the Junker crowd must be broken up," Miss Detzer says.

Miss Detzer has not been in the public print as much since Pearl Harbor as she was back in the days when she and her colleagues were trying to prevent war, and she succeeded in getting Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, to make his famous investigation of the munitions industry. This winter Miss Detzer stage-managed Congressional hearings on feeding the European democracies, during which former President Hoover testified, and also hearings for the establishment of a special refugee board to help rescue the persecuted Jews of Europe. President Roosevelt headed off Congressional action on the latter by appointing the board when the measure was halfway through Congress. The feeding resolution passed the Senate yesterday.

No one in Washington is more of an expert in making public opinion felt in key places than Dorothy Detzer. She admits that the time for a pre-invasion armistice move is growing short, but hastens to add that in her opinion, results of United Nations military strategy in Europe to date still leave room for a little "moral audacity."

What Is Happening to the "Cool-Off"?

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

The best laid schemes of mice and men—as, for example, those for a "cooling-off period" after the war—may gang at least somewhat a-gley. That there must be a cooling-off period has been a foregone conclusion among virtually all peace planners. They have felt that a transition from war-mindedness to peace-mindedness would be necessary before permanent settlement among European nations could take place.

It now begins to be evident, however, that we must have more than a foreknowledge of the need for a cooling-off period if the need is to be filled. It may be possible for the Allies to postpone the formal peace conference for some time after victory. But to prevent the premature crystalization of situations which are even now developing is a more difficult assignment.

To illustrate: Will the position of the Baltic States be much affected by deliberations in some future cooling-off period? The Soviet Union says that the position of those States is already settled: They are member Republics of the U. S. S. R. with control over their own local affairs and even foreign policy, and with the privilege of maintaining their own diplomatic representatives in the world's capitals.

The Polish border question is not waiting for a cooling-off period. Moreover, because the Allies consider that Poland should be compensated for loss of eastern lands, the question of the disposal of East Prussia after the war is already being foreshadowed. And Nazi Germany has not yet been dispossessed of this province! To give all or part of East Prussia to Poland would help to insure the "strong and independent" Polish nation which Russia no less than Britain and America recognizes as a key to peace in Europe. But it does not look as if the decision to make the transfer can wait until hatred between Poland and Germany has cooled down.

Not all the inroads into the cooling-off period are being made by Russian pressure. Let us note the unpreventable rise of General de Gaulle, and the growing demand for American and British recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation. These developments presage further settlements, or at least a hardening of trends, which some people supposed could be postponed indefinitely.

The rise of General de Gaulle looks like a good thing for France, and therefore like a good thing for all true friends of France. Anglo-American recognition of the Committee is overdue. Nevertheless, one reason for the French impatience for complete recognition as a provisional government is French determination to play a positive role in questions affecting Italy.

Naturally, the French hope to do this not in some distant cooling-off period, after Allied commitments to an approved Italian regime may have affected some French interest, but as soon as possible. The French want ability to act while there is the most to be gained from French participation in Allied councils. They want to act in a period when France will receive maximum support for its position from an America, a Britain, a Russia still contemptuous and resentful over the "stab in the back," and still mindful of what it cost them as well as what it cost France. Frenchmen can even see the future of Franco-Italian relations pre-determined in a degree by present Allied support of individual Italian leaders.

Another example of the difficulty of postponing developments which will have long-range effects on European life is the present move among some small nations toward a customs union.

Obviously, the problem of providing a transition period before postwar settlements are made is not so simple as it looked when peace planners first talked about it. History will not wait. And it tends to leave indelible footprints.

The peace is being made even while we fight the war. It is sound policy to keep all situations as fluid as possible until "the lights go on again all over the world." But it will be well to recognize that today's policies may play as big a part in shaping the future as can the plans we hope to postpone for tomorrow.

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